

ILLUSTRATED TIMES

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No. 883.—VOL. XX.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1872.

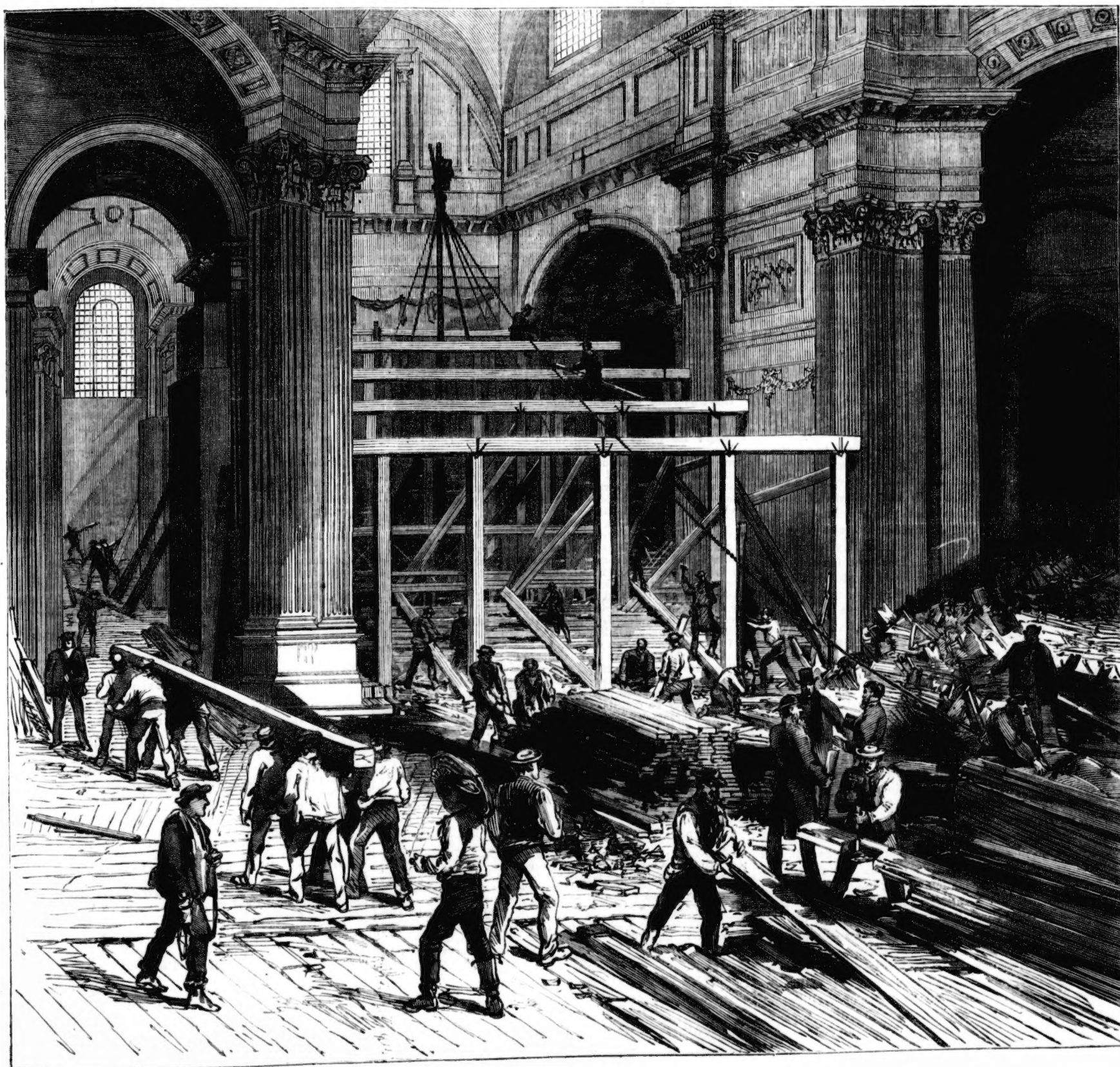
PRICE 3D.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

THE unexpected always happens. If an Englishman, taken at hazard, had been asked to name the quarter of the horizon in which something unpleasant was likely to occur, he might very likely have said India; but the death of the Earl of Mayo by the hands of an infuriated fanatic would never have struck him. Yet the Earl of Mayo has been assassinated while returning from an inspection of the convict settlement in the Andaman Islands. The murdered nobleman was better known to old frequenters of the House of Parliament as Lord Naas, and was an Irishman of the type most acceptable to the "sanguinary Saxon." No orator, and

apparently destitute of ambition, he very much reminded one of Fox, whom, on a small scale, he really did resemble. Like the great Whig leader, he was born to be loved; and probably no man in Parliament was so little criticised until he was sent out to India as Viceroy. But the appointment was one of the class which reflects honour upon Tory instinct. That instinct is sometimes at fault; but, on the whole, we must all admit that it knows, without the aid of modern expedients, the born governors of men, selects them promptly, and puts them efficiently in their places. The Earl of Mayo would probably have been plucked at a very forbearing examination; but he had a steady flow

of good sense, good nature, good humour, and good health, along with the tact that knows when to stop, and he was a man with "a presence." These were essential qualities for an Indian Viceroy; and, in addition, he had much firmness, of the kindly and elastic order. He was very different from Mr. Lowe or Mr. Gladstone in that respect, especially the former. The Chancellor of the Exchequer seems lately to have thought of turning over a new leaf, and has, in fact, become almost suspiciously polite; but his traditional manner has ever bespoken a transcendent genius for treading on people's toes. He has been, in a word, the most magnificent snubber that ever



THANKSGIVING DAY: PREPARATIONS AT ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.



held office. The Earl of Mayo, on the other hand, was a man who would, if necessary, receive a very angry and antagonistic deputation in such a manner as to send them away satisfied with themselves, and would yet hold his own; or, as Mr. Trollope puts it of the Duke of Omnium, "keep his ground." The late Earl had one great fault, eminently an Irish one, and bitterly has he paid for it. He lacked caution. But the strongest reason against his being sent out to India was one which will not too readily occur to those who had not frequent opportunities of watching him—he was the very man for the Home Office in England; and it might almost be asserted that if he had had the fortune to be appointed by the Conservatives to that post, the office would have run some risk of being made independent of party!

At the moment at which we write the Alabama question may be said to stand pretty much where it did. Nobody, as yet, sees a way out of the mess; and if it were not for the deeply-serious nature of the question, there would be something truly comic in the fact that a Government which has shown itself so unnecessarily astute in the cases of Sir R. P. Collier and Mr. Harvey (the Ewelme rectory case) should have got itself into this tangle. It has been said that certain theological arguments are perfectly convincing—to the already convinced. A wag might say that international arbitration is proved to be perfectly agreeable—to the already agreed. There is, on the face of it, no abstract reason whatever why the propriety of raising indirect claims in this case should not of itself be the subject of a preliminary arbitration. And yet we not only know that indirect claims were not in our minds as part of the joint case; we feel also that the line must be drawn somewhere. There are hundreds of business "claims" which any private individual would refer to arbitration; and yet if Jones, a perfect stranger, were to walk into the apartments of Brown, and say, "I claim all your plate!" it is highly probable that Brown would resist, and certain that he would not consent to refer the "claim" to arbitration. We do not in the remotest way suggest that the United States and Jones are the same, or similar, persons. But we do say that the claim for indirect losses must have reminded many an Englishman of Thackeray's too true ballad of "Jacob Homnium's Hoss":—

Because a raskle chews
My oss away to robb,
And goes tick at your mews
For seven-and-fifty bobb,
Shall I be called to pay? It is
A ligitious Jobb!

The phraseology must be slightly varied before it can apply quite strictly; but it is pertinent, and we have no fear that any Court of Arbitration in Europe would give such a verdict as the Palace Court gave in the case of Mr. Higgins.

Some of the very ablest of our Liberal contemporaries have not only prophesied a very stormy Session, and the break-down of the Gladstone Ministry, but have written openly of a dissolution in March as on the cards. But we do not believe there are many people who anticipate this—indeed, it is not quite easy to see how it could be brought about. The Conservatives would support Mr. Forster, if necessary, against the Nonconformist Liberals, even supposing they were really so unwise as to make a real "revolt." But there is an uneasiness in the air just now, and the probabilities of the case are of course endless. Then, Mr. Gladstone has repeatedly shown himself exceedingly tenacious upon the point of honour, and almost ready to construe criticism into formal censure. The question of Sir R. P. Collier looks, as we hinted last week, more cheerful than it did some weeks ago. Not only is it known that Mr. Justice Willes is of opinion that the appointment was within the spirit of the Act of Parliament regulating appointments to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, but Sir Roundell Palmer, with a gallant loyalty which does him much honour, comes up with a decisively worded resolution in favour of the step taken by the Government. We are sorry to say we have no doubt whatever that the appointment did violate the intention of the statute, and that it must reckon as one more of those acts of high-handedness to which the present Ministry has shown a strong tendency. But that the difficulty will be smoothed over can scarcely be doubted.

As far as the general work of the Session is concerned, the Government is redeeming its pledges. Education in Scotland, the Regulation of Mines, and other matters have already been brought to the front. Neither of the two questions just specified will prove quite easy; and the first is, of course, clogged by that "religious difficulty" which has stuck to the education question in this country from the first. With regard to the Mines Regulation Bill, the difficulties are far less serious. Mr. Vernon Harcourt has undertaken to watch the Royal Parks and Gardens Bill, and it certainly needs watching. It is yet one more instance of the existing tendency to high-handed legislation. Another bill, introduced by Mr. Bruce, contains provisions which belong to the same category; but it will undergo a good deal of sifting. Mr. Harcourt, who has of late (we say nothing of his reasons) taken up a very resolute attitude as a political critic, will make a vigorous stand against whatever threatens "the liberty of the subject." It is undoubtedly true that (to use the well-known expression of the Duke of Wellington) we are again passing through a revolution by due course of law—a revolution which is gradually aiming to reduce personal freedom in this country within limits which would have horrified the politicians of the days of the first Reform Bill. Unfortunately, the House of Commons does not contain a Gough or a Roebuck, or the House of Lords a

Lyndhurst. The last—virulent old Tory as he was—had a keen eye for what we English have been apt to call our "rights;" and in the greater part of all such matters we would rather trust Mr. Henley than Mr. Bruce or Mr. Ayrton.

THE DAY OF THANKSGIVING.

As the time of her Majesty's visit to St. Paul's Cathedral approaches, the signs of preparation begin to appear along the projected route. As for the works within the building, they are at present in so chaotic a state as merely to suggest the vastness of the labours yet to come. Nevertheless, it is evident that the wooden tiers which are to afford sitting accommodation for some thousands of persons will be as substantially built as if they were intended to last as long as Wren's masonry itself.

Workmen by the hundred or thousand have been terribly busy; and St. Paul's Cathedral has resembled nothing so much as a vast carpenter's shop, the proprietors of which were compelled to work against time. There are certain broad general features about the preparations for public rejoicings on a large scale which give them a family likeness, and this temporary transformation of familiar architecture into a waste of woodwork is one of them. The venerable Cathedral of St. Gudule, at Brussels, looked pretty much as St. Paul's does now two days before the present King of the Belgians went there in state to a "Te Deum" in honour of his accession to the throne; and the man whose experience extends over the chief pageants of the last dozen years would find that the preparations for them were recalled vividly by a visit to the cathedral. These preparations seem to be, in spite of recent discussions, on the very largest scale; and Princess Alexandra's public entry into London and the scaffolding put up by the Pall-mall clubs; the huge structure erected at Stratford-on-Avon, and the thousands it accommodated on the occasion of the Shakespeare celebration; the opening of the Holborn Viaduct by the Queen; and a score of other memorable landmarks in the social life of the century, are recalled by the strange sights to be witnessed just now under the dome of St. Paul's. It is, perhaps, a little tantalising to say this, for the cathedral is rigidly closed to the outer world. It would be simply impossible to complete the work in time if the public were admitted; so the vast place is given up to those who are engaged upon its transformation, and the trite and often-broken rule, "No admittance except on business," is strictly enforced. The ordinary entrances are, moreover, shut altogether. The public interest is concentrated upon the broad flight of steps leading to the beautiful western portico, and the spacious yard surrounded with palisades, in the centre of which is the statue of Queen Anne.

The erection of galleries and platforms from which a passing sight of the procession will be obtained from a more advantageous level than that of the upper windows of houses began but lately with the palisading of the churchyard of St. Mary-le-Strand. All the advertising stations of Messrs. Willing are, by arrangement with contracting parties, to be converted into pavilions for the occasion, and for seats therein high prices are being charged. It may also be mentioned as a significant fact that one corner house, commanding a good view of the procession as it moves towards St. Paul's, has been let for £300. With praiseworthy energy, the inhabitants of Ludgate-hill have striven hard to organise a scheme of fitting decoration; but it can hardly be said that their laudable intentions have so far been met with encouraging signs of success. The attempt to prevail on the Corporation, as large freeholders and owners of waste grounds on Ludgate hill, to co-operate in a plan of uniform decoration, has apparently fallen to the ground. After the committee of inhabitants had been kept in suspense for some time, the reply to their application was sent in on Saturday last. The Reception Committee, we may premise, was formed on the 1st inst., and immediately on the appointment of this body the memorial of the Ludgate-hill Committee was laid before it. By appointment the two committees—great and little, as they may, for the sake of distinction, be entitled, had an interview on Friday week, previously to which the smaller conclave met and subscribed 100 g. among its members towards the object in hand. Next day a copy of a resolution passed by the Reception Committee as follows was sent to the committee of inhabitants of Ludgate-hill: "Resolved, that in the opinion of the committee it is undesirable and inexpedient that the Corporation should undertake any decoration of the route by which her Majesty will visit St. Paul's, with the exception of Temple Bar and the bottom of Ludgate-hill, and should her Majesty return by way of Oxford-street, the Holborn Viaduct."

One tradesman, who owns a more than commonly imposing extent of frontage, has commissioned two well-known artists to execute a design, which has been placed in the hands of a theatrical manager for adequately sumptuous execution. The London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company intend to make their heavy horizontal iron bridge look as light and as gracefully varied in outline as it is capable of being made to look; and the Corporation will erect, at its own especial charge, a triumphal arch at the foot of the hill, besides clothing in holiday array the dingy architecture of Temple Bar.

The Royal procession, as understood to be now practically settled, will be from Buckingham Palace through St. James's Park as far as Marlborough House, and through the Prince of Wales's-gate into Pall-mall; thence along the north side of Trafalgar-square through Duncannon-street, into the Strand by the postal telegraph office, and eastwards to St. Paul's via the Strand, Fleet-street, and Ludgate-hill. Her Majesty will return by Ludgate-hill, New Bridge-street, along the Victoria Embankment, through Whitehall-place and the Horse Guards, along the Mall, to Buckingham Palace.

It is now asserted, on what looks like a plain basis of sober fact, that the tickets to be distributed by the Lord Chamberlain will approach nearer to 12,000 than was at first thought probable. The House of Commons will take about 1000 tickets, and an equal number has been allotted to the Dean and Chapter. These will probably be distributed chiefly to the Lower House of Convocation, inasmuch as the members of the Upper House will be provided with tickets as peers. The Irish, Scotch, and such colonial Bishops as are in England, together with a selection of the London and other clergy, the committee and subscribers of the St. Paul's Completion Fund, and the Cathedral Chapter and the minor canons and prebends will have to be considered, of course. The Lord Chamberlain will also distribute a number of tickets among ministers of various denominations.

THE ANDAMANS PENAL SETTLEMENT.—The following passage, which appeared a short time ago in *Allen's Indian Mail*, has a painful significance at this moment:—"To judge from what has lately transpired concerning the usual life of a convict in the Andaman Islands, the penal settlement there has for some time past been turned into a paradise of rum-drinking and unlimited idleness. It appears that the European and Eurasian convicts, at any rate, have been allowed to do pretty much as they pleased. They go freely into each other's rooms, wander where they like outside, take into their service the sepoys who are supposed to guard them, entertain their friends to dinner, and are free to draw for a whole gallon of rum at one time. Unluckily, the diners and the drinking sometimes lead to quarrels, which now and then lead to blood-shedding or downright murder. All this came out at the Calcutta Criminal Sessions on May 6, when a Port Blair convict, James Devine, was convicted of murdering a comrade in a drunken quarrel, the sad but not unnatural close of an evening spent by Devine and his friends in getting through a gallon of rum. Devine, becoming mad drunk, battered in the head of the man who had laid nearest him that night. He was found guilty, but recommended to mercy on the plea that the crime would not in all probability have been committed but for the disgraceful laxity of discipline and want of proper control over the convicts at Port Blair, as shown in the evidence." Whatever becomes of this particular ruffian, we may hope that General D. Stewart, the new Governor of the Andamans, will remove like temptations to like deeds of violence out of the convict's way. Lord Napier, we are told, has long sighed for a little more discipline at Port Blair, and General Stewart, as being his own selection, may be trusted to carry out the desired reforms."

ROYAL VISITS TO ST. PAUL'S.

It may be interesting at this time, in anticipation of the Queen going in state to St. Paul's Cathedral to return thanks for the restoration to health of the Prince of Wales, to recount some of the more remarkable occasions in the national history on which Kings and Queens of England have made similar visits to the cathedral for like purpose.

Going back as far as the end of the fourteenth century, it may be remembered that Henry IV. went to St. Paul's in 1399, and offered prayers on his accession to the throne, as did also Henry VI. on his accession. Henry VII., after his victory over Lambert Simnel, went on two successive days in solemn procession. On the first day, we are told, a Te Deum was sung, and on the second there was a sermon at St. Paul's Cross. On Sunday, May 21, 1514, Henry VIII. went thither in marvellous state to receive the sword and cap of maintenance sent by the Pope to him. On that occasion the whole immediate neighbourhood was crowded with spectators, estimated at 30,000. Malcom, in his "Londinium Redivivum," says the defeat of the Spanish Armada occasioned many ceremonies in St. Paul's. On Sunday, Sept. 8, 1588, a solemn thanksgiving was held, when eleven flags taken from the enemy were displayed from the lower battlements. The people had previously listened to several sermons preached from the old cross in relation to the event. Nov. 24 was a grand occasion. On that day, he says, Queen Elizabeth went in great splendour to the church, seated in a kind of triumphal chariot, with four pillars supporting a canopy and an Imperial crown. Two others supported a lion and dragon in front of the carriage, with the arms of England. The vehicle, he adds, was drawn by two white horses. The Queen was received at the church door by the Bishop of London, the Dean, and fifty other clergymen, habited in superb copes. At the entrance her Majesty kneeled and pronounced a prayer, and then proceeded to her seat under a canopy in the choir, when the Litany was chanted. After that the Queen went to a closet prepared for the occasion in the north wall of the church, and, "shame to our effluviacy" (says the narrator, parenthetically) there she remained, "exposed to the wintry blasts of November during the space of time which Pierce, Bishop of Salisbury, occupied in delivering a sermon."

Special thanksgiving services were frequent in the reign of Queen Anne. Year after year she went in solemn procession to the cathedral to commemorate glorious victories. On Nov. 12, 1702, when she proceeded in state to return thanks for Marlborough's successes in the Low Countries, and for the destruction of the Spanish fleet in the port of Vigo by the Duke of Ormond and Sir G. Rooke, there was an august ceremony of the kind. The Council, according to Dean Milman in his "Annals of St. Paul's," declared that the cathedral being for that day the Queen's Chapel Royal, the seats were to be disposed of and all the arrangements made by the Lord Chamberlain. The Queen's throne, as in the then House of Lords, was about 3 ft. higher than the floor of the choir, covered with a Persian carpet, and surmounted by a canopy 15 ft. high. There was, according to the Proclamation, an arm-chair on the throne, with a "fald-stool" before it, and a desk for the Queen's book, covered with crimson velvet, richly embroidered and fringed with gold, with a cushion of the same. Some distance behind were stools for the Countess of Marlborough, Mistress of the Robes; the Countess of Sunderland, Lady of the Bedchamber in Waiting; and further behind stood the Vice-Chamberlain, with other officers of state. The two Houses of Parliament assisted at the ceremony. The Lords sat in the area or body of the choir; the Speaker of the House of Commons in a seat next to the Lord Bishop of London in the middle of the south side of the choir, with the Sergeant-at-Arms and other officers just under him, and the members in the stalls and galleries on each side. The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs sat in the furthest lower galleries towards the altar, and their ladies had seats assigned them. The foreign Ministers and their ladies occupied the middle gallery on the north side. The Bishop of London, Compton, sat on his throne in the south-east end of the choir, and the Dean and Prebendaries on chairs within the rails of the altar.

In the procession to the cathedral, says the Dean, the House of Commons led the way. At eight o'clock they went to St. James's Palace, then along Pall-mall, and so to the cathedral, where they took their places. The Lords met at ten and formed into procession, preceded by the officers of the House, Masters in Chancery, Judges, peers under age; then Barons, Bishops, Viscounts, Earls, Dukes, the great officers of State, the Archbishops, and the Keeper of the Great Seal. They, too, in that order, went to the cathedral and took their seats. All the while, till the arrival of the Queen, the organ continued playing voluntaries. At eleven o'clock the Queen took coach at St. James's; at Temple Bar she was received by the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen on horseback. There the Lord Mayor surrendered the sword, prefacing the action with a short speech. The Queen returned it, and the Lord Mayor bore it before her to the Church. On her arrival at the west door the Queen was met by the peers and principal officers of State, and conducted along the nave to her throne. She knelt at her faldstool, and, after a short "ejaculation," rose and seated herself. The music ceased. Dr. Stanley, a residentiary, read the first service, after which the "Te Deum" was sung, with vocal and instrumental music. "The old Whig Bishop of Exeter, Sir Jonathan Trelawney," adds Dean Milman, preached an excellent sermon from Joshua viii. 9: "But as for you, no man hath been able to stand before you this day." It lasted about half an hour, and was followed by the anthem, prayers, and benediction. The Queen led the way back. The Tower guns, those on the river, and those in St. James's Park were fired three times; once as the Queen left St. James's, the second time when the Te Deum was chanted, the last on the Queen's return to the palace.

Such, says, Dean Milman, was the "model and precedent" for Royal processions at St. Paul's. In the reign of Queen Anne they were repeated with glorious frequency. The second was to celebrate the victory of Blenheim, Sept. 7, 1704. Parliament was not sitting, but the peers, privy councillors, and great officers of State were in attendance. There was a full service with a pre-communion. The sermon was preached by Dean Sherlock from the text, "Doubtless there is a God that judgeth the Earth."

After the recovery of George III. in April, 1789, from a very dangerous illness, a day of general thanksgiving to Almighty God was appointed by Royal proclamation, and for the greater solemnity of the day, says the *Annual Register*, his Majesty was pleased to go to the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, accompanied by the Queen, their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Princess Royal, Princess Augusta, Princess Elizabeth, the Duke of Gloucester, the Duke of Cumberland, and his Highness Prince William, attended by both Houses of Parliament, the Judges, and other public officers, to return thanks to God for his great mercies and blessings. The procession was begun at eight o'clock in the morning by the House of Commons in their coaches, followed by the Speaker in his state coach. Next came the Masters in Chancery, the Judges, and after them the peers in the order of precedence, the Lord Chancellor in his state coach closing this part of the procession. Afterwards came the Royal family with their attendants, escorted by the Horse Guards. The King and Queen set out from St. James's Palace soon after ten o'clock in a coach drawn by eight cream-coloured horses, followed by their Royal Highnesses the Princesses, and proceeded through the gate at the stable-yard along Pall-mall and through the Strand, "amid the loyal acclamations of a prodigious concourse of people." The streets were lined as far as Temple Bar by the brigade of Foot Guards, the Grenadier companies of which were posted in the cathedral, and patrolled by parties of Horse Guards. From Temple Bar to St. Paul's the streets were lined by the Artillery Company and militia of the City. At Temple Bar the King was met by the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and a deputation from the Aldermen and Common Council, all being on horseback, when the Lord Mayor surrendered the City sword to his Majesty, who having returned it to him, he carried it bareheaded before the King to St. Paul's. At the cathedral

his Majesty was met at the west door by the peers, the Bishop of London, the Dean and Canons of St. Paul's, the band of Gentlemen Pensioners and the Yeomen of the Guard attending. The King and Queen sat under a canopy of state near the west end of the choir and opposite the altar. After the special service the Royal procession returned to St. James's, guns were fired in the parks, and the day was wound up with illuminations in all parts of the metropolis of great splendour and magnificence. Again, on Dec. 19, 1797, the King (George III.) and the Queen, with the whole of the Royal family, the great officers of State, and the members of both Houses of Parliament, went in grand procession to St. Paul's to take part in the general thanksgiving for the three great naval victories obtained by his Majesty's fleet under the command of Lords Howe, St. Vincent, and Duncan. On that occasion a large number of the men of the Royal Navy and marines joined in the pageant, bearing the captured French, Spanish, and Dutch flags. At Temple Bar their Majesties were received by the Lord Mayor, mounted on horseback and carrying the sword of the City. The Sheriffs and the members of the Corporation were in attendance at the cathedral, where the King and Queen were met on their arrival by the Bishop of London and the Dean and Chapter, who conducted them to their thrones. Detachments of Foot Guards formed a double line from the west door to the dome. During the service the flags were placed with much ceremony upon the altar. The sermon on the occasion was preached by the Dean (Dr. Pretyman). The Royal party returned to the palace with the same state, amid the enthusiasm of the populace. It is stated, as an incident of the day, that Mr. Pitt was very grossly insulted on his way to the cathedral, in consequence of which he did not return in his own carriage, but stopped to dine with the Speaker and some other gentlemen in Doctors'-commons. He was escorted home in the evening by a party of the London Light Horse.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The different parties in the National Assembly are making renewed efforts to arrive at some agreement as to a definite system of government. While the Comte de Chambord's adherents of the Right expect him to issue a new manifesto, the members of the Moderate Monarchical party in the National Assembly have prepared a memorial, in which, without pronouncing specially in favour of any Prince, they explain what they mean by the Monarchical form of Government. They declare themselves in favour of liberty of the press and of public meeting, the establishment of two Chambers, and Ministerial responsibility. They adopt as their maxim, "The King reigns, but does not govern." The manifesto has already obtained from eighty to ninety adherents; but the Legitimists have not yet given it their support. The Left is believed to be also preparing a new demand for a definitive Republic, with a President for life, a Vice-President, and two Chambers.

M. Rouher, the Bonapartist, who has just been returned for Corsica, will not take his seat in the Assembly until Monday next. The death of M. Conti, formerly secretary of the Emperor Napoleon, creates another vacancy in Corsica. It is said that M. Clément Duvernois, the well-known Imperialist, is likely to be a candidate for the seat.

The trial of Blanqui, the celebrated conspirator, commenced, on Thursday, before a court-martial at Versailles. He is accused in the indictment of having taken part, on Oct. 31, 1870, in an attempt to excite the citizens of Paris to civil war, and of having arrested and detained the members of the Government of National Defence.

SPAIN.

The King having refused to agree to certain proposals of the Holy See, the Pope has ordered the Spanish Bishops to oppose the Government at the forthcoming elections.

GERMANY.

In the Prussian Parliament, on Tuesday, the bill on the inspection of primary schools was passed by 207 to 155 votes. Prince Bismarck, in the course of the debate, denied that he had previously accused the Catholic Church in Germany of being anti-national; but maintained that the clergy, acting as inspectors of schools, had tried to obstruct the teaching of the German language, and had openly declared that they could only be saved by the French.

RUSSIA.

In accordance with orders from the Chief Commander of the Fleet, twenty-five vessels are being prepared and armed in the Black Sea, to take part in the naval manoeuvres next summer.

TURKEY.

A decree of the Vizier establishes a Bulgarian Exarchate in consequence of the endeavours of the Ecumenical Patriarch to provoke a separation between the Bulgarian and Greek people, contrary to the wishes of the Imperial Government.

THE UNITED STATES.

President Grant, on Tuesday, sent to the Senate a copy of the American case submitted to the arbitrators at Geneva. The mixed Commission at Washington has suspended its sittings. The *New York Herald* seems to have heard that Great Britain has proposed to settle the Alabama claims by a sum down, and it accordingly announces that it is now too late for such an arrangement, as America cannot recede from the position she has taken up.

INDIA.

An official announcement of the assassination of Lord Mayo has been made by the Government of India. It says that the country has lost a statesman who discharged the highest duties with entire self-devotion and with abilities equal to the task, and that, in accordance with the terms of the Indian Council Act, Lord Napier of Merchistoun will temporarily fill the Viceroy's office. Lord Napier is expected in Calcutta about the 26th inst. Lord Mayo's remains arrived there on Wednesday. They were to lie in state at Government House three days. The assassin has already been tried, and condemned to be hanged. This sentence will be carried out directly it has been confirmed by the Superior Court. From Bombay we learn that, in consequence of the assassination, the ceremonies connected with the unveiling of the statues of the Queen and the late Prince Consort have been postponed.

A telegram from General Brownlow announces that some of the Looshai chiefs are anxious to submit, and have promised to send back their captives. An attack was, however, to be commenced as soon as the state of the commissariat permitted, and the expedition was likely to return by about the 20th of next month.

Admiral Cockburn, commander on the East Indian naval station, died, last Saturday, at Calcutta. Strangely enough, illness had caused him to be left at the capital instead of accompanying the Viceroy in his flagship, the *Glasgow*, on the ill-fated Rangoon voyage.

A BALLET, in five acts, entitled "The Enchanted Shoe," arranged by the ballet-master Herr Reisinger, and with music by Kapellmeister Mühlendorfer, of Leipzig, has met with great success in Moscow. The ballet consists of fourteen tableaux, and more than 240 dancers appear on the stage.

HONOURS TO COLONISTS.—The Queen has been pleased to confer the honour of Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George on Mr. Charles Cooper, C.M.G., who has several times been First Minister of New South Wales, and is now agent-general in England for that colony; and on Mr. George F. Verdon, C.B., who for some years has been agent-general for the colony of Victoria, and is now about to relinquish that office. Her Majesty has been further pleased to confer the honour of Companion of the same order on Mr. William Fitzherbert, who has been a leading member of several Administrations in New Zealand; on Mr. Julius Vogel, now Colonial Treasurer and Postmaster-General of New Zealand; and on Mr. Stephen Walcott, who for many years has served as secretary and commissioner in the Colonial Land and Emigration Department.

ASSASSINATION OF LORD MAYO.

LORD MAYO, the Governor-General of India, has been assassinated by a convict in the Andaman Islands. The melancholy news was announced on Monday night in both Houses of Parliament—in the Lords by the Duke of Argyll, and in the Commons by Mr. Gladstone. It seems that Lord Mayo was on his way to Rangoon when the tragic event occurred. His assassin, a Mohammedan fanatic, under sentence of imprisonment for life for murder, stabbed his Lordship twice in the back, the guards in attendance being taken by surprise. It was dusk at the time. The murder took place at the convict settlement of Port Blair, on Thursday, Feb. 8, just as Lord Mayo had concluded his inspection of the station, and was about to embark on board the mail-of-war *Glasgow*; but, owing to the absence of telegraphic communication with the main land, the news did not reach this country until Monday afternoon.

Lord Mayo was born in Dublin on Feb. 21, 1822, and had therefore, on the evening of his assassination, reached to within a fortnight of the completion of his fiftieth year. He was the son of Robert Bourke, fifth Earl of Mayo, in the Peerage of Ireland, and his mother was the only daughter of the Hon. John Jocelyn, third son of the first Earl of Roden. The earldom dates from 1785; but the barony of Naas had been conferred on the family in 1776. The late Earl was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took his degrees of B.A. in 1841, M.A. in 1851, and LL.D. in 1852. He married, in 1848, the third daughter of the first Lord Leconfield, and had four sons and two daughters. The eldest son, Lord Naas, who succeeds his father as the seventh Earl of Mayo, was born in 1851, and is now in his twenty-first year. The late Earl succeeded his father in the earldom in August, 1857. It was therefore not as Earl of Mayo, but as Lord Naas, to which title he succeeded when his father became Earl of Mayo in 1849, that he was best known in our political history. Like many young men of family and position who aspire to a political career, Lord Naas began his public life by the publication of a volume of foreign travels. His "Impressions of St. Petersburg and Moscow" were given to the world in 1845; but it was not till the general election of 1847 that he made his first appearance in political life. In that year he became the Conservative candidate for the county of Kildare, of which he was afterwards a magistrate and a deputy-lieutenant, and in which his family seat, Palmerstown House, Naas, is situated. At this time he was only the Hon. Richard Southwell Bourke, and under that name made his first appearance in Parliament. His politics were of the old school of Conservatism. He expressly contested the county as a Conservative, and was returned by a considerable majority over the second Liberal candidate, Mr. J. A. O'Neill, though Lord Kildare, a Liberal, headed the poll. Mr. Bourke's maiden speech was made on Feb. 6, 1849, in support of a motion by Sir George Grey for a continuance of the Act, passed in the previous July, for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland. Speaking as an Irishman and an Irish county member, he expressed the regret with which he was compelled to confess that the suspension was needful. In 1849 he became Lord Naas, and began gradually to take an active part in the discussion of Irish questions. When the second and final overthrow of Lord John Russell's first Administration took place, in February, 1852, Lord Naas had already established a position in Irish discussions, and in Lord Derby's short-lived Administration of that year occupied the post of Chief Secretary for Ireland, without a seat in the Cabinet. On his appointment to this office he did not offer himself for re-election in Kildare, where a Liberal was returned unopposed in his place; but Mr. John Boyd, the Liberal-Conservative member for Coleraine, conveniently accepting the Chiltern Hundreds at the time, Lord Naas was retained in his place without a poll. In July Lord Derby dissolved Parliament, and Lord Naas was again returned unopposed for Coleraine, his old seat for Kildare being still occupied by a Liberal. Lord Derby's Administration was overthrown by the new Parliament in December, on a vote on Mr. Disraeli's extraordinary Budget; and Lord Naas, of course, quitted the Irish Secretaryship, his short exercise of which had been chiefly distinguished in the House of Commons by his vigorous and successful opposition to Mr. Sharman Crawford's Tenant-Right Bill, during which he characterised tenant right as one of the most mischievous delusions which ever afflicted a people. At the general election which followed on Lord Palmerston's dissolution of the House after the vote on the Canton massacre, in 1857, Lord Naas sought a seat at Corkmouth, and Mr. John Boyd returned to the seat for Coleraine, which he had vacated in 1852, but which, after his resumption of it, he continued to occupy till his death, in 1862. Corkmouth used to return two Liberals till, in 1852, General Wyndham won a seat for the Conservatives, defeating Mr. Horsman, who had sat for the borough since 1837. In 1857 Lord Naas took General Wyndham's place, and was returned without a contest. In 1859 and 1865 the same division of the representation between a Liberal and Conservative continued; and Lord Naas, first under his courtesy title of Lord Naas, and then as Earl of Mayo, occupied the Conservative seat. At the election of 1868 Corkmouth had but one representative to return. Lord Mayo had then been nominated for the Governor-Generalship of India, and his youngest brother, the Hon. Henry Lorton Bourke, stood in the Conservative interest, and was defeated by a very large majority.

Lord Palmerston's triumph in 1857 was followed by the exhibition on his part of some of the intoxication of power; and early in the next year he was thrown out, and the second Derby Administration took the reins of Government. Lord Naas was, for the second time, appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, still without a seat in the Cabinet. This Administration also was short-lived, and during his year or so of office Lord Naas not only vindicated the post he filled against Mr. Horsman's assertion that it was almost a sinecure, but endeavoured to show a good deal of activity, both in administration and legislation. He quitted office with the Ministry in 1859, and remained out of office during the second Palmerston Administration, which ended with Lord Palmerston's death in 1865, and the second Administration of Earl Russell, which came to a premature end in 1866. In that year Conservatism returned to power, and with it Lord Mayo, again as Secretary for Ireland, and now as a member of the Cabinet, who had meanwhile succeeded to his title. On March 10, 1868, Mr. Maguire moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee with the view of taking into consideration the condition and circumstances of Ireland. The Earl of Mayo spoke first on behalf of the Government against the motion, and in a long and very elaborate speech set forth the Government scheme for reforming University Education in Ireland, and again and again declared that the Irish Church could only be disestablished by a revolutionary process, and after a long and painful struggle. He went on to say, "But we must not prescribe hastily. Of all the schemes which have been proposed, I object pre-eminently to that known as the process of 'levelling down.' If it is said that if you cannot elevate and raise the institutions so as to make them equal, the only thing to do is to abolish them altogether, I object to that policy. I think that proposals for universal levelling down are the worst of all propositions. . . . Justice and policy demand a greater equalization of ecclesiastical arrangements than now exists. . . . If it is desired to make our Churches more equal in position than they are, this result should be secured by elevation and restoration, and not by confiscation and degradation." This outspoken revelation of the policy of levelling up, in opposition to the policy of levelling down; of establishment of the Roman Catholic Church in place of the disestablishment of the Irish Episcopal Church, may be said to have sealed the fate of the institution it defended. The Ministry at once saw that any idea of endowing either a Roman Catholic University as a prop to denominational education in Ireland, or endowing the Roman Catholic priesthood to save the Established Church, was fatal, and Lord Mayo had to be disavowed. Lord Lawrence's return from India gave an oppor-

tunity for taking Lord Mayo out of the political arena, and it was at once seized. The appointment was much discussed at the time, the prevalent feeling being that in naming his Lordship to the high post of Governor-General of India Mr. Disraeli had been actuated more by personal feelings than a desire to find the most suitable man for a difficult task; but Lord Mayo expanded under the pressure of great responsibilities. He had been known in Parliament as a large, genial Irishman, whose round, open face was clear of guile, and who had rather blurted out with too great honesty some official secrets. He had been a tolerably active administrator, but had shown no great parts. Perhaps it is such able, conscientious, hardworking administrators India needs. Lord Mayo took the department of Public Works under his especial care, and has, possibly, bestowed as much benefit on India as any former Viceroy. Over the whole of the peninsula he will be remembered and beloved.

THE SEARCH FOR DR. LIVINGSTONE.

A MEETING of the Royal Geographical Society was held, on Monday evening, at the University of London—Sir H. C. Rawlinson, the president, in the chair. Before the appointed business was opened, the president drew attention to the above-named subject, observing that only three weeks had elapsed since the matter was taken in hand, and he had now the pleasure to report that three days ago the expedition, consisting of Lieutenant Dawson, R.N., Lieutenant Henn, R.N., and Mr. Oswald Livingstone, the son of Dr. Livingstone, set sail in the first steamer dispatched from the Thames to Zanzibar direct. That fact alone was sufficient to demonstrate the earnestness of the Royal Geographical Society, and its thorough determination to push the expedition forward. The three gentlemen engaged in it had been given every assurance that their undertaking would be assisted at home in every possible way. The subscriptions to the fund for its maintenance amounted to £5000, of which upwards of £2000 was received from London alone; Edinburgh had contributed £350, and the little town of Hamilton, the native place of Dr. Livingstone, £200; while the Corporation of the City of London subscribed 100 gs., and the leading commercial firms of the City had come forward in an equally liberal manner. The public interest had been awakened from the first by the proposal to send out an expedition to search for and relieve Dr. Livingstone, and it had nobly responded to the appeal of the society for support. The society had also availed itself of a sum of about £670, the balance of a former vote of the Government for a somewhat similar enterprise. The expenditure at present amounted to £1000 for the payment of passage money, the supply of instruments, and the providing of immediate necessities at Zanzibar. On the 12th inst. he telegraphed to General Tremanheere, their agent at Aden, to forward a communication to Dr. Kirk directing him to dispose of £500 of this £1000 in making provision for the reception of the party, and it fortunately happened that the same evening a vessel was leaving that port for Zanzibar direct, by which the instructions were forwarded on. A credit of £2000 would be opened at Zanzibar for the service of the expedition, and the other £2000 would be kept in reserve for the return of the expedition after its work should have been accomplished. Lord Granville, on behalf of her Majesty, had written a letter to the Sultan of Zanzibar, apprising his Highness of the nature and objects of the expedition, in which the noble Lord expressed his hope and conviction that his Highness would most heartily sympathise with that object, at the same time assuring him that any assistance he could render the expedition, either within or beyond the limits of his own territory, would be gratefully accepted, and receive the cordial acknowledgments of the Queen and the thanks of the whole British nation. Another letter had been forwarded from the Foreign Office to Dr. Kirk, our Consul-General at Zanzibar, directing him to place the £670 balance at the disposal of the expedition, and to render its members all the advice and assistance in his power, as well as from time to time to send home any accounts or intelligence he might be able to obtain of its progress. On taking leave of the three devoted and high-spirited gentlemen who had charge of the expedition, he took a last opportunity of impressing upon them the nobility of the enterprise in which they were about to engage, telling them that the Royal Geographical Society would never cease to take an interest in their welfare, and that the Government likewise felt no less deeply for their success. In fact, he did not hesitate to convey to them his belief that they might rest satisfied that the eyes of the whole country were upon them, and that if they returned in the course of a year or so, having restored Dr. Livingstone to the nation, they would be looked upon as national benefactors. The president then referred to two letters received from Sir Samuel Baker, and already published, dated respectively Ismailia, Aug. 26, 1871, and Gabregrat, Oct. 19, 1871, remarking that the Prince of Wales was the real originator of the expedition in which Sir Samuel is now engaged, and that if any geographical or other useful results arise from it, the credit of them will, in no small degree, be due to the influence of his Royal Highness. He added that three days later advices had been received from Sir Samuel, through our Egyptian Consul-General, at which period the expedition was still a well, but these advices furnished nothing further beyond what was contained in the two previous letters. The most anxious part of the intelligence was that pointing to the probability of a year elapsing before we could hear from Sir Samuel again. The paper of the evening was devoted to a description of Captain Blackiston's journey round the island of Yezo, and was read, with running comments, by Sir Harry Parkes.

HERR JOACHIM is to re-appear on Feb. 19 at the Monday Popular Concerts. Madame Joachim will be in town also for the season.

AN APOCRYPHAL COMET.—Nature has reason to know that many weak people have been alarmed, and many still weaker people made positively ill, by an announcement which has appeared in almost all the newspapers to the effect that Professor Plantamour, of Geneva, has discovered a comet of immense size, which is to "collide," as our American friends would say, with our planet on Aug. 12 next. We fear that there is no foundation whatever for the rumour. In the present state of science nothing could be more acceptable than the appearance of a good large comet, and the nearer it comes to us the better, for the spectroscopic has a long account to settle with the whole genus, which up to this present time has fairly eluded our grasp. But it is not so much too suppose that the laymen in these matters might imagine that discovery would be too dearly bought by the ruin of our planet. Doubtless, if such ruin were possible, or, indeed, probable—but let us discuss this point. Kepler, who was wont to say that there are as many comets in the sky as fishes in the ocean, has had his opinion endorsed in later times by Arago, who has estimated the number of these bodies which traverse the solar system as 17,500,000. But what follows from this? Surely, that comets are very harmless bodies, or we should have suffered from them long before this, even if we do not admit that the earth is as old as geologists would make it. But this is not all. It is well known that some among their number, which have withal put on a very portentous appearance, are merely the celestial equivalent of our terrestrial "windbags." Brought down to their proper level they would have shrunk into very small dimensions indeed. But there is more comfort still. The comet of 1770 positively got so near to Jupiter that it got entangled among his moons, the diameter of the smallest of which is only some 2000 miles; but the moons pursued their courses as if nothing had happened, while the comet was to be discomfited by the encounter that it returned by another road—i.e., astronomically speaking, its orbit was entirely changed. While, last of all, in our correspondence this week will be found one fact the more in favour of the idea that in 1861 we actually did pass through a comet. We have a suggestion for those weak people who are still alarmed by these celestial portents, and steadily refuse to acquaint themselves with the most elementary work on astronomy, which would convince them how groundless their fears are. In India, during the last eclipse, the priests heaped up great harvests from the offerings of the faithful. In England, possibly, it would be considered incorrect to make such offerings to the priest; but let them still be made—to the Royal Astronomical Society. In this way the English Philistine would approach nearer to the standard of his less civilised brother; science would be benefited, and, doubtless, the omen would be averted—at all events, they always have been.

THE VALLEY OF THE PO.

Arriars who have lingered in the lovely mother country of art may glance with interest at our illustration of the Valley of the Po; while the untrodden reader will regard it with equal interest, as giving a faint idea of the beautiful scenes which await him if he should take a Cook's tourist-ticket and his to Italy during the ensuing summer. The length of the basin of the Po, from the sources of the Dora Riparia, at the foot of Mount Genevre, to the great estuary of the Dora Riparia, is 280 miles from west to east. The width of the basin is about 140 miles from the Ligurian and Tuscan Apennines to the Alps of Switzerland and of the Tyrol; while the area, if we include the whole course of the Adige, is near 40,000 square miles, about four fifths of the area of England. The whole of Piedmont, Lombardy Proper, Southern or Italian Tyrol, the western half of Venetia, the Swiss Canton of Ticino, districts of the

Grisons, Parma and Piacenza, Bologna, Ferrara, Ravenna, and part of Tuscany—all these countries belong to the basin of the Po. The central valley consists of a wide level plain, lying mostly on the northern course of the river, between it and the lowest offsets of the Alps. South of the river the hills of Monferrato and the Ligurian Apennines, and then of Parma, approach near the bank, and then rise abruptly above it. The plain or valley of the Po has a general slope from west to east in the direction of the course of the river. The town of Como, at the entrance of the great plain from the north, is 600 ft. above the sea; Milan, half way between Como and the Po, is about 400 ft.; and Pavia, near the banks of the Po, is little more than 300 ft. above the sea. The hilly region, which is the most delightful part of the whole, forms a broad belt along the northern border of the great plain, and includes the lakes of Orta, Maggiore, Lugano, Como, Iseo, and Garda.

At last week's meeting of the Court of Common Council Mr. J. T. Bedford, chairman of the City Commissioners of Sewers, made an important statement in relation to alleged serious shortcomings in the interception of the main drainage of the City, resulting, he said, in the continued and extensive pollution of the Thames. In 1855 Mr. Bedford said the principal duty confided to the Metropolitan Board of Works was the interception of the sewage from the river, and for that purpose they were empowered to borrow £4,200,000, and the works were to be completed in December, 1866. We were low in 1872, and the work, so far as the City was concerned, was grievously incomplete. In the last report of the board, dated June 30, 1871, they stated that "when the 165 ft. of the northern low-level sewer to Chatham-place was completed, the whole of the low-level drainage east of Chelsea Bridge would be

intercepted from the river and carried down to the Abbey Mills pumping station." Again, in the official pocket-book of the board, compiled in December last, that work was reported as finished, and the accounts as being under examination. To that statement this was his (Mr. Bedford's) reply. The cost of the main-drainage system, with interest, would amount to nearly £8,000,000, of which the City of London would pay £1,000,000, and of which £250,000 was already paid, and this was the result. At present nine of the principal sewers in the City and eighteen of its secondary sewers communicating with the Thames, still flow as freely into the river as they did before the Metropolitan Board was ever dreamt of. He would go further and say that upwards of 530 of the City sewers flowed freely into the Thames, as against 193 which had been intercepted; and that statement he made on the authority of the ablest man in this country—Mr. Heywood, the engineer to the City Com-



THE VALLEY OF THE PO.

mission of Sewers. Mr. Bedford, as a comment upon the statement of the Metropolitan Board that the interception of the sewage into the Thames had been completed, referred to a letter he had received from a gentleman resident in New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, who stated that the abominable stench every day at high water from the river in the houses in that part of the City was almost insufferable, and the effects were felt as far up as King's-cross, from the overflow of the Fleet sewer. Towards the end of December last, he added, a deputation of the ratepayers of the parishes of St. Pancras, Clerkenwell, and St. Mary's, Islington, waited upon the Board of Works with a memorial setting forth the particulars of a nuisance under which the neighbourhood suffered from the overflow of the Fleet sewer. They stated that their houses were rendered uninhabitable in consequence of the foul smell engendered by the overflow, and that low fevers, diphtheria, and other diseases had prevailed in houses tenanted by about 1,000 people. To the

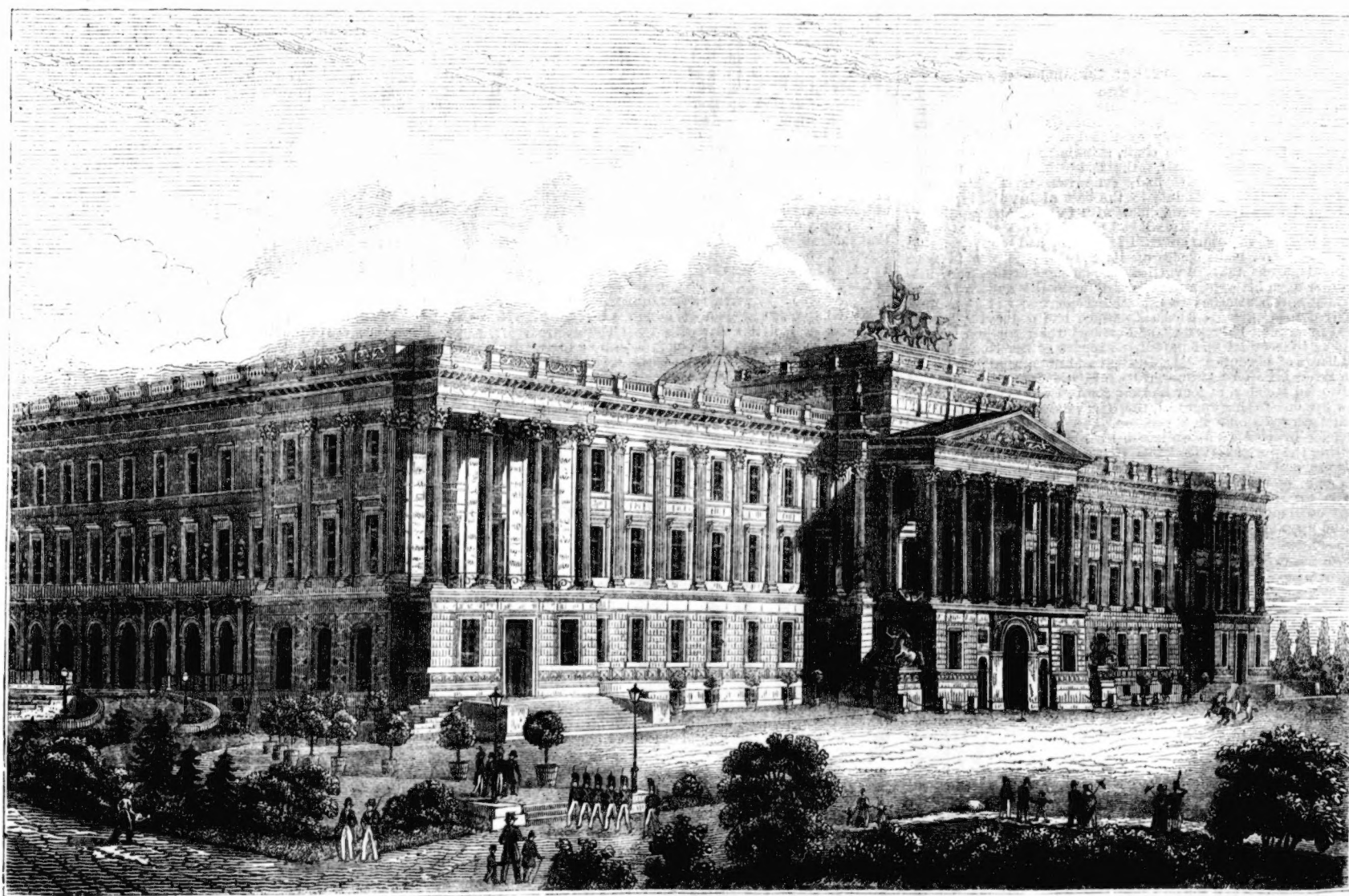
statement of Mr. Bedford, which appeared to take the Court of Common Council greatly by surprise, Mr. Deputy Lowman Taylor put in a written reply of Mr. Bazalgette, the engineer to the Metropolitan Board, of which we give a summary. He remarked in it that the sewage formerly passing through and from the City into the river was discharged from an area of about 104 square miles, the bulk of it flowing into the Thames near the City's western boundary, and therefore passing along nearly the whole of its river frontage. Of this upwards of nine tenths had been diverted from the City since 1861, and now discharged at a point twelve miles below it, on the ebb tide only, instead of at low water, and at all other states of the tide as formerly. Nearly half the whole area of the City had thus been dealt with, and works were now in progress by which the sewage of a considerable portion of the remainder would be intercepted within about two months. The diversion of the sewage from the comparatively small area left would not involve works

of an extensive character; but as the various lines of interception had to traverse very narrow thoroughfares already overcrowded with heavy traffic in the close vicinity of lofty warehouses, of wharves, and the like, the several operations required much previous consideration and very careful examination of the various localities and the special drainage arrangements. The requisite works being complicated by these considerations would be difficult and excessively tedious in their execution, and could only be carried out as opportunity offered. Portions of those works would, however, be executed in the spring. There had been no want of foresight in providing for the drainage of this small remaining area, for the low-level sewer, which passes through its centre, affords a deep and sufficient outfall for all sewages. Referring to Mr. Heywood's report, Mr. Bazalgette states that of the nine so-called main sewers, only three were in fact main lines, from one of which the whole, and from the two others nearly four fifths, of the sewage had been intercepted, and

was discharged at the Barking-creek outlet. The other six were comparatively of an unimportant character. The nineteen called minor sewers were relatively insignificant, and discharged but little sewage into the river; the greater number of them did not exceed 200 ft., and some were less than 100 ft. long, draining, for the most part, wharf and warehouse property. Of the 534 district sewers, they appeared in nearly all cases branches falling into the other outlets; upwards of ninety had been intercepted, and the sewage was discharged at Barking. A large portion of the remainder were mere drains taking the sewage of single courts, news, yards, alleys, and the like, the whole of which drained but little more than half a square mile. In conclusion, Mr. Bazalgette complains of the difficulty he had experienced in getting from the City authorities anything like an accurate or a reliable plan of the sewers in their district. In the result, after some discussion, the Court adopted the report of the City Commission of Sewers, who had investigated the matter.



QUADRIGA OVER THE MAIN FRONT OF THE DUCAL PALACE AT BRUNSWICK.



THE DUCAL PALACE AT BRUNSWICK, AS RESTORED.

THE DUCAL PALACE AT BRUNSWICK.

THE ducal palace at Brunswick has suffered more than once by fire. The original structure was burnt down in 1830, and a new edifice, from designs by Ottmer, was erected on its site. This building was in its turn partially destroyed by fire on Feb. 23, 1865, but has since been entirely restored, as exhibited in our Engraving. The celebrated quadriga, represented in our other illustration, which was melted during the last fire, has been replaced by another, which now crowns the handsome edifice, which is surrounded by delightful and tastefully laid out gardens.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS CHOOSING A SPEAKER.

THE HOUSE IN SUSPENSION.

THE House of Commons had a very unusual duty to perform on Friday, Feb. 9—namely, choosing a Speaker to preside over what is not now a new Parliament. This was the only business transacted that evening; but the interest attaching to this ceremony sufficed to crowd the benches of the House, and to fill all its galleries with members or spectators. At the time of assembly, a quarter before four o'clock, the mace was to be seen adorning the chair of the Sergeant-at-Arms, a palpable and constitutional indication of the fact that the House was for the time without a Speaker. At four o'clock precisely Lord Charles Russell carried "this bauble" up the floor, but instead of placing it upon the table, in the position from which the Great Protector directed its removal, he consigned it to some subordinate brackets which are provided for its reception when the House is in Committee. At this time all the most prominent members of Government and Opposition were in their places; indeed, there was scarcely a seat vacant. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli faced each other from the opposite sides of the table, upon the presence of which the latter right hon. gentleman once congratulated himself; and Mr. Cardwell and Mr. Forster were balanced, as it were, by Mr. Hardy and Mr. Ward Hunt, the latter himself at one time mentioned as a possible occupant of the Speaker's chair.

HOW THE ELECTION WAS MANAGED.

As soon as the Sergeant-at-Arms had deposited the mace (which plays no insignificant part in these ancient ceremonials) in its proper position, Mr. Gladstone rose from his seat and, addressing the Chief Clerk (Sir Erskine May), who, in the vacancy of the chair, acts as temporary president, informed him, and through him the House, that the Queen, having been informed of the resignation of the Right Hon. J. E. Denison, had signified her pleasure that they should at once proceed to the election of a new Speaker. Then Sir R. Palmer took up the tale, and in his most mellifluous accents and impressive manner, proposed that their choice should fall upon the Right Hon. Henry Brand. The hon. and learned gentleman dwelt at some length upon the qualities which ought to be combined in the man who was to preside over the deliberations of that House; the firmness, decision, and vigour which he must possess; the patience which he must exhibit; and the urbanity, courtesy, and frankness which must characterise his intercourse with members; and ingeniously, but to the complete satisfaction of the House, showed how no objection to Mr. Brand's appointment could arise from his having acted as "whip." In many respects the speech of Mr. Locke King, who seconded the motion, was an echo of that of the mover; but he excited some amusement by telling an anecdote of how a member who was trying a questionable experiment—presumably Mr. Locke King himself—was once checked and completely subdued by a glance from the Speaker, which, without harshness or severity, conveyed the most marked disapprobation of the conduct which he was pursuing; and called forth a distinct indication of disapprobation by suggesting that the new Speaker should endeavour to curtail their protracted—or, as he called them, "procrastinated"—debates.

When the member for East Surrey resumed his seat, Mr. H. B. Brand rose from the place which he had previously occupied at the upper end of the first bench below the gangway, and having been pointed to, but not named, by Sir E. May, professed, in dignified accents, his unworthiness to fill the high office to which the House was pleased to call him; his determination to imitate the example of the distinguished men who had preceded him in the chair, of whom two were fortunately alive to assist him with their advice; and his hope that he might prove himself worthy of the happy description which Mr. Disraeli—"a master of happy phrases"—had applied to his predecessor, that he "combined the purity of an English Judge with the spirit of an English gentleman."

THE NEW SPEAKER INSTALLED.

These remarks were listened to with the most profound attention, and at their close the right hon. gentleman was, amid cheers from both sides of the House, conducted by his mover and seconder—who had previously exhibited a premature intention to perform this duty—to the chair, standing in front of which, he, before seating himself, thanked the House for the high honour which it had conferred upon him, and pledged himself to do his duty to the best of his ability, and to perform the functions of his office with fairness and cordiality. In the meantime Lord C. Russell had placed the mace in its accustomed position, and thus outward indication had been given that the House had made choice of its Speaker. It was in most emphatic terms that Mr. Gladstone congratulated the new Speaker upon his appointment, dwelt upon the importance and dignity which attached to the "chief commoner of England," referred to a personal friendship which had endured "through good report and evil report," and assured the right hon. gentleman of the cordial and unflinching support of the House in the discharge of his duties. Mr. Disraeli said not a word; and when the Prime Minister had informed the House that the Queen had appointed Monday, at four o'clock, for the presentation of their new Speaker for her approval, the Speaker-Elect—for as yet Mr. Brand occupies only that position, and was addressed by the Premier by that title—exercised his first act of authority by putting the question "That this House do now adjourn?" To this proposal there could be no opposition, as until the Sovereign has signified her approval of a newly-elected Speaker the House cannot proceed with its business; but the members did not disperse until most of their number had warmly congratulated Mr. Brand upon his election.

THE REFUSAL TO PAY AN EDUCATION RATE.—At the Salford Town-hall, on Wednesday morning, before Sir John Lees Mantell, the third hearing of the summons against Mr. W. Warburton, of Howard Cottage, Eccles New-road, for the non-payment of an education rate levied upon him, was resumed. Mr. Woodruff, assistant over-see, appeared on behalf of the Salford over-see, and the defendant conducted his own case. The claim against the defendant was for 16s. 9d., being the balance of unpaid rates, and 1s. 6d. costs. The total amount of the rate was £10 1s. of which the defendant had paid £9 4s. 3d. The defendant having reiterated his objections to pay the education rate, both on legal and moral grounds, the stipendiary said the Court had no power to deal with the case except with regard to the reason why the rate was not paid. With respect to the exceptions the defendant took to the rate, or otherwise, they were grounds of appeal to the quarter sessions, and not such as the magistrates could decide. They could not enter into any matter except the reasons why the rate had not been paid. None of the defendant's objections fell within that category, and the Court had no alternative but to order that he should be detained in this case. Mr. Woodruff—"I apply for an immediate distress warrant." The stipendiary—"I presume there is no doubt that Mr. Warburton will obey the order?" Mr. Woodruff—"He says he will not." The stipendiary—"If he says he will not I shall not hesitate to grant an immediate distress warrant." The stipendiary—"The defendant thinks it strange that the over-see should single him out. It is for the protection of the over-see." The stipendiary—"You can make that a subject of communication to the new papers if you like; I cannot deal with it here. Do you refuse to pay, Mr. Warburton?" Defendant—"I am extremely sorry to be in this position; but on conscientious grounds I must refuse to pay the rate." The stipendiary—"I am sorry those grounds stand in your way. They are very much to be respected, but I must grant the rate." An immediate distress warrant was accordingly granted.

Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Earl of Bessborough brought down the Queen's reply to the Address.

THE PUBLIC THANKSGIVING.

On the motion of the Marquis of Ripon, that noble Lord, the Duke of Richmond, Viscount Sydney, Viscount Eversley, the Earl of Bessborough, Lord Redesdale, Lord Skelmersdale, and Lord Aveland, were appointed the Select Committee on this subject.

Lord DUFFERIN stated, in reply to the Earl of Longford, that no third Commissioner of Church Temporalities in Ireland would be appointed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER.

The House met at a quarter to four, but, there being no Speaker, the chair was, of course, vacant. Mr. Brand was then elected as the successor of Mr. Denison, in the manner described in another column.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

PRESENTATION OF THE NEW SPEAKER.

The Speaker-Elect, accompanied by his proposer and seconder and a number of members, presented himself to the Royal Commissioners assembled to receive him, and announced that the House had elected him to be their Speaker, and that he submitted himself for her Majesty's approbation.

The LORD CHANCELLOR having informed the right hon. gentleman that her Majesty had entire confidence in his talents, diligence, and efficiency to fulfil the duties of his office.

The SPEAKER observed that if, in the discharge of his duties, and in the maintenance of the privileges of the Commons, he should inadvertently fall into error, he entreated that blame might be imputed to him, and not to her Majesty's faithful Commons.

THE ASSASSINATION OF LORD MAYO.

The Duke of ARGYLL, in announcing the melancholy news of the assassination of the Viceroy of India, paid a high tribute to the energy, ability, industry, and self-sacrificing spirit of Lord Mayo. On behalf of her Majesty's Government he expressed their deep sympathy with Lady Mayo and her family. As Secretary of State for India his communications with the deceased Governor-General upon all matters connected with India had ever been most friendly and cordial, and he added that Lord Mayo had amply justified his selection for this high office by the late Government. His death was a calamity for England, and would be mourned by all well-affected subjects of her Majesty in India.

The Duke of RICHMOND, as an intimate personal friend, joined in expressing his admiration of the public character and his deep sorrow at the untimely death of Lord Mayo.

BURIAL GROUNDS BILL.

A motion made by Viscount LIFFORD respecting the Irish Land Act having been agreed to,

Earl BEAUCHAMP moved the second reading of the Burial Grounds Bill, which, he said, was precisely similar to that which their Lordships had sanctioned last Session, and under which facilities would be given to Dissenters for acquiring land for burial-grounds.

After a few words from the Bishops of LONDON and MANCHESTER, the motion was agreed to.

The Bishop of London laid a bill on the table to amend the Union of Benefices Act.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

INSTALLATION OF THE NEW SPEAKER.

The Speaker-Elect entered the House at ten minutes to four o'clock, and took his seat in the chair usually occupied by Sir Erskine May. At four o'clock Colonel Clifford, the Deputy Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod, rapped at the door of the House, whereupon the Speaker took his seat in his own chair. The right hon. gentleman had not on his official robes, but was habited in evening Court dress, and wore a simple tie wig.

Colonel Clifford, having advanced to the table, summoned the House to the House of Peers, in order to hear the Speaker's appointment confirmed by Royal Commission. Upon the return of the right hon. gentleman,

The SPEAKER said—I have to acquaint the House that this House has been summoned to the House of Peers, and that the Lords, authorised by her Majesty's Commission, have declared that her Majesty has approved of the choice which the House has made of me as their Speaker. I am deeply sensible of the honour conferred upon me. Every faculty which I possess shall be devoted to the fulfilment of the duties of the Chair, and I know that I may rely upon the co-operation of this House to maintain the high character of this assembly, second to none in the world. Having thus addressed the House, the right hon. gentleman retired, and, having assumed his official robes, again re-entered the House and took the chair.

The reply of her Majesty to the address of the Commons, asking that some signal mark of favour might be conferred upon the late Speaker, was, later in the sitting, brought up by Mr. Gladstone. It was to the effect that her Majesty would comply with the wish of the House.

THE LATE LORD MAYO.

Mr. GLADSTONE announced, amid the silence of the House, that the Duke of Argyll had received a telegram from Mr. Ellis, a member of the Executive Council, informing him that, on the 8th inst., at seven o'clock in the evening, the Earl of Mayo, the Viceroy of India, had been assassinated at Port Blair by a convict, who, breaking through the guard, had stabbed him twice in the back. The right hon. gentleman spoke in high terms of the administrative capacity of the late Viceroy, and of the heavy loss which his death would occasion to the public service.

Mr. DISRAELI, in language which testified to the emotion he felt, described the event as "one of those calamities which saddened nations."

Colonel SYKES observed that the Viceroy had met his death on his way from Rangoon to Burmah, and that it was the result of fanaticism, and had no political significance whatever.

SIR R. P. COLLIER'S APPOINTMENT.

Sir R. PALMER gave notice that, on Monday next, he intended to move, as an amendment to the resolution of Mr. Cross relating to the appointment of Sir R. P. Collier, that the House found no just cause for Parliamentary censure on the conduct of the Government in reference to the matter.

ROYAL PARKS AND GARDENS BILL.

The motion for the second reading of the Royal Parks and Gardens Bill was opposed by Mr. V. HARCOURT on the ground that it proposed to arm the rangers of the parks with a novel and arbitrary authority, which might be oppressively used against the liberty of the subject, and that it would give excessive powers to park-keepers, constables, and others. He moved that the second reading be postponed for six months.

Mr. HOGG (chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works) supported the bill on the ground that some such measure was absolutely necessary for the protection of the parks and their free enjoyment by the public; but Mr. HENLEY described the measure as inspired by a Liberal Government, totally unmindful of the liberty of the subject. After some further discussion, in the course of which the bill was defended by Mr. Ayrton on the ground that there were no legal means of adequately protecting the Royal parks and gardens from malicious injury, the House divided, and the second reading was carried by 183 to 36.

MINES REGULATION BILL.

Mr. Secretary BRUCE moved the second reading of the Mines Regulation Bill, which, he said, was substantially similar to that

of last Session. The right hon. gentleman explained that weighing would, as a general rule, be the manner of ascertaining the product of a mine, and that it was proposed that a manager should be appointed to each mine, whose efficiency should be tested by examination. Provisions were also included relating to ventilation, regulating the hours of labour by young persons, and restricting the use of gunpowder.

In the discussion that ensued a general approval was expressed by Mr. Elliot, Lord Elcho, Mr. Liddell, Mr. Wheelhouse, Dr. Playfair, and Mr. Plimsoll, and eventually leave was given to bring in the bill, as also a measure for the regulation of metaliferous mines.

SCOTCH EDUCATION BILL.

The LORD ADVOCATE moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend and extend the provisions of the law of Scotland on the subject of education. Having pointed out at some length the shortcomings of the existing system, he contended that the majority of the people of Scotland desired national and undenominational education. This being the opinion of the Government, it was proposed by the bill to establish a school board in every parish and borough, and, in order to increase the education rate, to make the owners of all real property liable to contribute according to the true value of their possessions. There would be a department of the Privy Council for Scotland, and the question of religion would be left open; but in cases where the managers might decide upon giving religious instruction there would be a stringent conscience clause. With regard to the payment of teachers, the question of their remuneration would be left to be settled between themselves and the managers of the schools.

Mr. GORDON spoke in favour of the present schools, which, he said, enjoyed the confidence and affection of the people of Scotland. He denied that there was any religious difficulty to be dealt with in that country, and he predicted that the proposed changes would not find favour with the majority. He objected to the proposed arrangement for paying the teachers, and expressed himself in favour of naming a minimum in order that a just remuneration might be secured.

Mr. M'LAREN disapproved of the proposed Scotch Board in London, and advocated a central local board in Edinburgh. He was also opposed to the introduction of any formalities or catechisms. Sir G. Montgomery regretted that the bill was not more in accordance with the suggestions of the Royal Commission. Mr. Graham thought the measure would meet very general acceptance in Scotland, where a purely secular system was popular. Mr. Dixon, as an English Nonconformist, repudiated the idea that his friends desired to throw any obstacle in the way of the measure. In his opinion, the religious difficulty ought to be treated as an Imperial question.

The motion was then agreed to, and the bill was subsequently brought up.

ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Leave was given to Mr. Gilpin to bring in a bill to abolish capital punishment.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Mr. J. E. Denison, late Speaker of the House of Commons, was introduced, and took his seat on his elevation to the Peerage by the title of Viscount Ossington.

Notice was given by Lord PORTMAN of an amendment to Earl Stanhope's motion with reference to the appointment of Sir R. P. Collier to the Privy Council, to the effect that the House found no just cause for passing Parliamentary censure on the conduct of the Government.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Lord REDESDALE having put some questions relating to the Washington Treaty,

Earl GRANVILLE observed that he thought it had been generally agreed on both sides that it was not desirable to discuss matters connected with that subject; and that as to the questions put by the noble Lord, and which bore upon the English law, it would be most undesirable to enter into arguments which might at that moment be under the consideration of the advisers of the Crown, and which it might be of importance to use hereafter.

Earl GRANVILLE, in reply to Lord Oranmore and Browne, subsequently promised to lay the English case on the table, if the noble Lord would move for it.

The Earl of MALMESBURY urged that, although their Lordships refrained from discussing the treaty at the present moment, it would be necessary hereafter that the whole subject should be fully debated. The noble Earl also complained that amateurs had been employed, instead of men experienced in diplomacy.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

HER MAJESTY'S REPLY TO THE ADDRESS.

Lord OTHO FITZGERALD having brought up the reply of her Majesty to the Address,

Mr. V. HARCOURT gave notice of his intention to oppose the next stage of the Royal Parks and Gardens Bill.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Mr. GLADSTONE, in reply to Mr. Barnett, said it was desirable that the 27th should be kept as a bank holiday, so far as the metropolis is concerned.

MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS.

Among the subjects then discussed were the following:—The appointment of the Rev. Wigan Harvey to the Rectory of Ewelme, defended by the Premier; the American claims, the Government correspondence respecting which Mr. Gladstone declined to lay on the table; the business of the House, the Chancellor of the Exchequer's proposed regulations of which were postponed to next week; and Lord C. Hamilton's motion respecting the Dungannon bench of magistrates.

Leave was given to Mr. Craufurd to bring in a bill for the further amendment and better administration of the laws relating to the relief of the poor in Scotland.

Mr. AYTON called attention to the acquisition by the British Government of territory on the West Coast of Africa from the Kingdom of Holland; but Mr. KNATCHBULL-HUGGESSEN assured the House that there was no intention to impose our protectorate on the unwilling races of the West Coast of Africa; and that, so far as the natives were concerned, the proposed transfer of territory would conduce to the improvement of their condition and to the development of the resources of the country.

Some observations followed from Mr. RYLANDS and Sir J. ELPHINSTONE, and the motion was withdrawn.

Leave was given to Mr. P. Taylor to bring in a bill to abolish the Game Laws.

Mr. Bruce obtained leave to bring in a bill for the prevention of contagious disease.

Leave was likewise given to Sir C. O'Loughlin to bring in a bill to abolish certain restraints and disabilities now imposed on certain of her Majesty's subjects on religious grounds; also to Mr. H. Palmer a bill to facilitate the incorporation of religious, educational, literary, scientific, and other public charitable purposes, and the enrolment of certain charitable trust deeds.

Mr. M'LAREN obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to game in Scotland; and, on the motion of the PREMIER, a select committee was ordered to be appointed to consider what means should be adopted for the attendance of the House at St. Paul's Cathedral on the Thanksgiving Day.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE BURIALS BILL.

The House was occupied for the greater portion of the sitting with a discussion on the second reading of the annual Burials Bill of Mr. O. Morgan. The hon. and learned gentleman urged

the House to accept the principle of the bill, remarking that even in Chili, a great stronghold of Catholicism, the Government had conceded to Dissenters a privilege similar to that which the present measure was intended to confer.

Mr. BIRLEY moved as an amendment that the bill be read the second time that day six months. He contended that the whole question of the disestablishment of the Church was raised in the present issue, as it would be impossible to separate the churchyard from the church itself. In his opinion it would be better not to legislate on the subject until the Disestablishment Bill of Mr. Miall was before the House.

Mr. Raikes, Mr. Mowbray, Mr. Beresford-Hope, and Mr. Starkie spoke against, and Mr. Monk, Colonel Barttelot, Mr. Morley, Mr. H. Palmer, and Mr. Miall spoke for, the bill. The last-named gentleman insisted, on behalf of the Nonconformist body, that they only claimed a simple right, as the parish churchyard was quite as much their property as that of the members of the Church of England.

The principle of the measure was also supported by Mr. WALTER, in the hope that some compromise might be arrived at in Committee. He alluded to the case of a girl of eighteen, who, it was said, had been refused burial in the churchyard of Gravesend, on the ground that she had not been baptised. In such a case, and to persons so refusing, he would say with our great poet—

Lay her in the earth;—
And from her fair and unpolluted flesh
May violets spring!—I tell thee, churlish priest,
A ministering angel shall my sister be,
When thou liest howling.

Mr. M'Arthur and Mr. A. W. Young likewise spoken in favour of the bill, which was opposed by Mr. Cawley, Mr. Cubitt, and Mr. F. S. Powell.

On a division the second reading was carried by 179 to 108.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

On the motion of Mr. V. Harcourt, and with the assent of the Home Secretary, the Registration of Voters Bill was read the second time.

Leave was given to Mr. Baxter to bring in a bill (identical with that of last year) to abolish the office of Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery in England, and to amend the law respecting the investment of money paid into that court, and the security and management of the moneys and effects of the suitors thereof.

The Select Committee on the Thanksgiving in the Metropolitan Cathedral was nominated.

Mr. T. Chambers obtained leave to bring in a bill to regulate Sunday trading in the metropolis.

A new writ was issued for the northern division of Nottinghamshire, in the room of Mr. Denison, elevated to the Peerage.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

APPOINTMENT OF SIR R. COLLIER.

The debate upon the appointment of Sir R. Collier to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council was opened by Earl STANHOPE, who, after a lengthened speech, moved the following resolution:—"That this House has seen with regret the course taken by her Majesty's Government in carrying out the provisions of the Act of last Session relative to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and is of opinion that the elevation of Sir Robert Collier to the bench of the Court of Common Pleas for the purpose of giving him a colourable qualification to be a paid member of the Judicial Committee, and his immediate transfer to the Judicial Committee accordingly, were at variance with the spirit and intention of the statute, and of evil example in the exercise of judicial patronage."

A prolonged discussion followed, in the course of which Lord PORTMAN moved as an amendment—"That this House finds no just cause for passing Parliamentary censure on the conduct of the Government in the recent appointment of Sir Robert Porrett Collier to a Judgeship of the Common Pleas and to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. W. E. FORSTER, replying to Mr. Dixon, stated that there were school boards established in eighty-eight boroughs in England and eleven in Wales. There were altogether 222 school boards established in England and Wales, including 14,800 parishes, and to meet the requirements of nearly 10,000,000 of inhabitants. Building grants were promised to 999 applications, the great majority of which were for denominational schools.

ROYAL ESTABLISHMENT IN IRELAND.

In reply to Mr. Stackpoole, with reference to a Royal establishment in Ireland,

Mr. GLADSTONE said that the subject occupied the serious consideration of the Government, and he hoped in a short time to be able to give the hon. gentleman and the House a definitive answer to their inquiry.

VOTE BY BALLOT.

The second reading of the Ballot Bill having been moved by Mr. W. E. Forster,

Mr. LIDDELL moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

The result was a division, when the second reading was carried by a majority of 109 to 51.

PRIVATE BILL LEGISLATION.

THE Board of Trade report as to the bills deposited this Session states that those which relate to railways number 171, of which 134 propose to authorise the construction of new railways or additional railway works. New companies are started to make 1174 miles of railway, with a capital of £39,266,811. The existing companies propose to make 960 miles of new line, with £27,131,378 of additional capital.

The tramway bills are twenty-eight in number; their object is to make 287 miles of line, with a capital of £5,060,550.

There are also twenty-seven gas bills and sixteen water bills. The total capital which is sought to be raised by these bills is £76,482,579.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

THE High Sheriff made the official declaration of the polling for the Kerry election on Monday, showing a large majority for the Home Rule candidate. It was as follows:—

For Blennerhassett	2237
For Dease	1398

Majority for Blennerhassett 839

Captain Nolan's return for Galway county has been petitioned against by the defeated candidate, Captain Trench, on the ground of priestly influence and intimidation.

The Wick Burghs are being canvassed actively by Mr. Pender and Mr. Reed, each of whom is reported to have met with encouraging success. Mr. Pender says there is no doubt of his return by a very large majority, a good many of Mr. Laing's friends having come over to him in the several burghs.

The Conservatives of Exeter have, it is stated, determined to bring forward Sir John Karslake should a single vacancy occur in the representation of that city, and Sir John Karslake and Mr. Mills (banker) should a general election take place.

The expenses of the Bridgwater Election Commission, amounting to £3190, have just been paid by that borough. The sum was raised by a rate of three shillings in the pound.

A DISASTROUS COLLISION occurred on the Hartlepool, Sunderland, and Ferry-hill section of the North-Eastern Railway, on Monday night, by which a large amount of rolling stock was destroyed, the life of a driver sacrificed, and a number of persons more or less hurt.



SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1872.

THE TRAGEDY AT PORT BLAIR.

THE haste with which it has been declared that the assassin who killed the Viceroy of India is a fanatic uninfluenced by political motives may well suggest that the statement itself should be received, if not with doubt, at least with caution. Fanaticism is, after all, but the exaggerated expression of ideas that may be entertained to a greater or less degree by a large number of persons. There have been few assassins who did not represent by their outrageous attempts the sentiments of others who would have shrunk with horror from practically illustrating their opinions by murder. In India, and among the wild hill tribes to which the convict Shere Ali belongs, there is little probability of such moral restraints exercising a lasting influence; and, remembering the indications that preceded the Indian mutiny, there are not wanting evidences of just such a general disaffection as may burst out into a blaze of insurrection when partial rebellions in places far apart shall have served to divide the European forces.

At present we have little knowledge of the antecedents of the assassin, except that it was for murder that he had been imprisoned at the Andamans, and that he was allowed to be at liberty in consequence of his good conduct. Should we learn that he is only a native of the lowest class it will be no proof that he has not been the agent of a political conspiracy. It was by such men that the mutiny was commenced. The question that should be most anxiously asked is—what opportunity had he at Port Blair for communicating with other natives from a distance? Reports of the lax discipline and the gross irregularities for which the convict settlement at the Andamans was not long ago conspicuous make this inquiry the more urgent. There are stories current that less than a year ago prisoners sentenced for serious crimes were able to hire as their attendants the sepoys who were stationed there to guard them; that it was customary for them to invite their friends to dinner, and to draw a gallon of rum in one ration for the purpose of holding a drunken orgie. Even allowing these assertions to have been exaggerated, it is certain that Lord Napier looked with some dismay at the absence of control, and that General Stewart was sent there to establish something like order.

Since this appointment some reforms have, doubtless, been effected; but the very next time we hear of the convict settlement it is as the scene of a tragedy which sends a shudder through the whole Empire—the murder of the foremost man in our great Indian possessions by a felon, who, being at liberty and armed with a knife, strikes down his victim in the midst of surrounding guards. If it be true that the arch priest and chief of the Patna Wahabees, with several of his associates, have for some time been in exile at Port Blair, and that free communications have been permitted between these men and their friends in Patna, there may be grave significance in such a combination of circumstances.

In the House of Commons Colonel Sykes closed the first discussion of the news of the murder of the Governor-General by assuring honourable members that the act was the work of a solitary fanatic, with vindictive motives, and that it had no political bearing. This may be so; but Colonel Sykes, though a highly-respectable and well-informed authority, is not omniscient, and India is a large empire, a very long way off. A certain peer, who claimed to know as much as Colonel Sykes, once delivered himself of the prophetic bull that some fine morning all the British residents in the dependency would wake up with their throats cut. But it is better to wake up first, if we can manage it. Dickens was said to sleep with his eyes wide open; and, so long at least as Indian affairs are in the condition to which certain recent events might seem to point, we may be excused for feeling a slight degree of uneasiness. The telegraph wires bring us news fast enough—so long as they remain uncut; but, unfortunately, we cannot yet transport soldiers by means of the electric cable. The book of "Confessions" as to the steps by which we have gradually come to be just where we are and what we are in India does great honour to the candour of Mr. Torrens; but it will not make our consciences more easy than they have hitherto been with regard to our relations in the East. Let us put the lessons of a well-timed book to their proper use, and see that we do our duty in India more strenuously than we have ever yet even attempted to fulfil it.

REPRESSION OF MENDICITY

and the abolition of all "vagrant men" are problems the difficulty of solving which has been at last properly acknowledged.

On Wednesday morning a committee, consisting of representatives from several counties and members of both Houses of Parliament, met at the offices of the "Charity Organisation Society," to consider the question; and, after four hours' discussion, they came to the conclusion that, "before any repressive measures can be thoroughly carried out, a sufficient provision for the necessities of life must be shown to exist for destitute wayfarers," and "that the places of administration and the grants necessary to wayfarers should be so arranged as to take away all excuses for almsgiving to this class."

This is a wide resolution, and opens a door for a still more protracted discussion. What kind and what amount of relief is to be regarded as necessary to supply even the primary needs of the starving and the destitute? Unless a more liberal interpretation be given to these terms than is sometimes acknowledged either by the administrators of the poor law in certain districts, or even by the dispensers of charities supported by voluntary contributions, mendicancy will have a long lease of life, because sympathetic people will not refrain from casual almsgiving.

We have so recently heard of cases where irrational poverty has reached starvation point before it would consent to apply for parochial relief, accompanied by the indignities to which its recipients are liable, that unorganised charity may be excused for coming to the rash conclusion that it is better to risk a misapplication of halfpence than to turn away from the cry of him who asks for the wherewithal to buy a meal. Can anybody but a severe social economist look complacently on an arrangement which seeks to satisfy the cravings of a poor creature, weary and faint with hunger, by the presentation of a ticket which may be exchanged for a lump of dry bread at some inquiry office a mile away? Is a night's shelter in a big building, where a hundred applicants are sent to bed in a long row of wooden boxes, after a supper of a slice from a coarse loaf and a mugful of water dipped from a pail, to be regarded as sufficient provision? We venture to say that, in hundreds of cases of destitution—cases which not only claim but deserve sympathy as well as relief—hunger has gone beyond the keen appetite which can eat bread alone. With women and children especially this is to be observed; and not only nourishing and palatable food, but warmth and rest are primary necessities, and must be provided at places not too distant from the spot where the starving sickness seizes the patient, if we really mean to do the work thoroughly.

In any case, it may be taken for granted that the vagrant who has the evidence of want in his face, and feels its gnawing pangs, will risk any probable punishment for mendicancy if, by the acquisition of twopence, he can add something to the dole of stale bread that alone awaits him at the relieving office; and we may also be assured that scores of charitable people will respond to his appeal, in defiance of the assertion that they are promoting beggary and injuring the community of which the mendicant is an unworthy member.

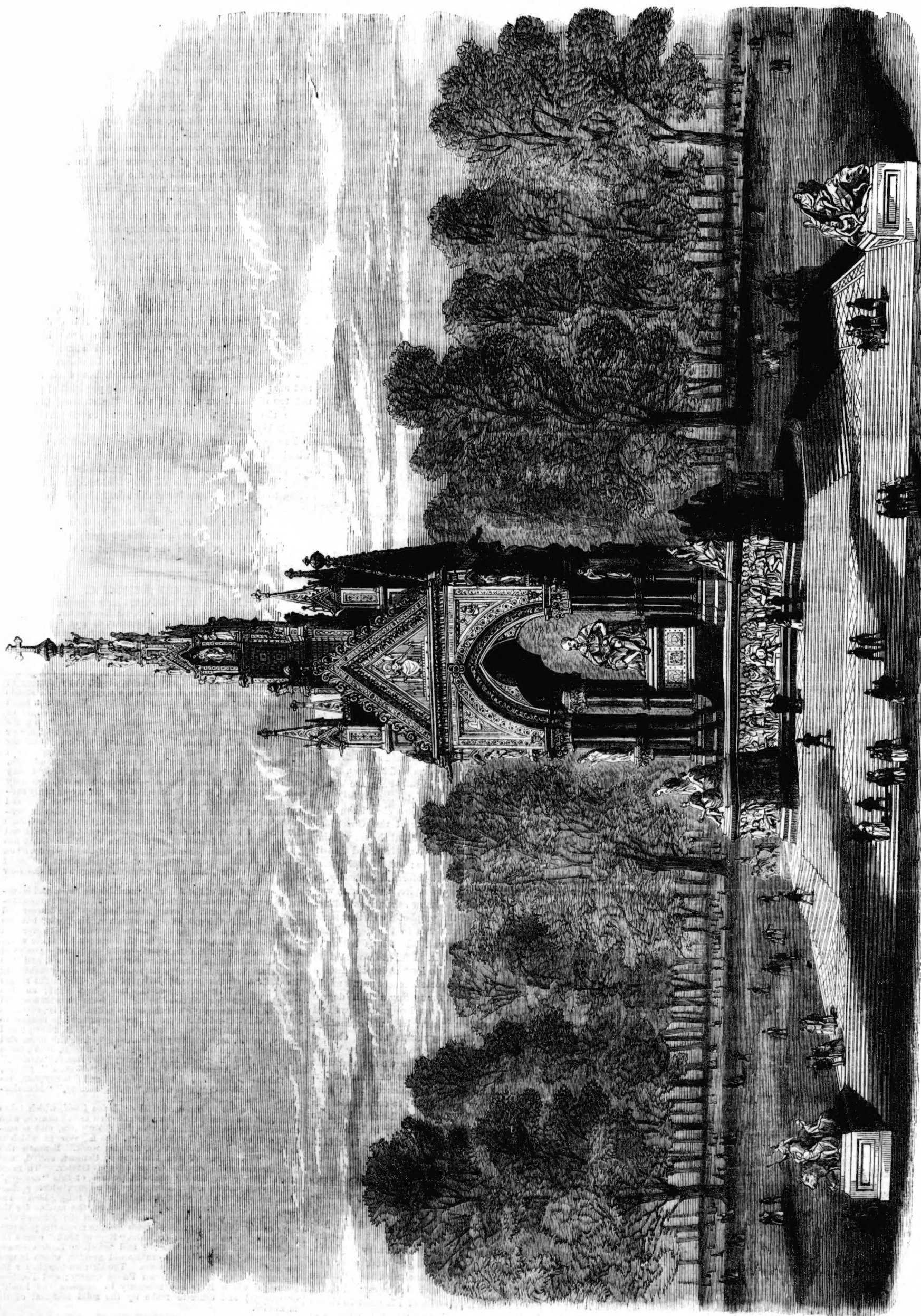
THE ALBERT MEMORIAL.

THE Albert Memorial in Hyde Park, nearly opposite the Royal Albert Hall of Art and Science at South Kensington, which has been for several years in course of erection, is now approaching completion, and will no doubt be inaugurated in the course of a few months. The design for the memorial, which has been adopted in place of the monolithic obelisk originally proposed, was executed by Mr. G. Gilbert Scott, R.A., and takes the form of a memorial cross, resembling somewhat in general design the "Eleanor cross" of the Charing-cross Hotel, but imitating in the elaborateness of its decorations the structure which stands close under the tower of Westminster Abbey. We do not mean to say that the resemblance of the Albert Memorial to either of these structures is exact, but it is sufficiently close to give a general idea of its form and design to those who have not leisure or curiosity sufficient to induce them to make an inspection of the thing itself. The object of the architect seems to have been to combine in his design the peculiarities both of a memorial cross and a shrine, and with this view he has not confined himself too strictly to any particular school of architecture—keeping, however, tolerably clear of the Gothic, to which memorial crosses are commonly supposed properly to belong. The three best known of our memorial crosses that yet remain in tolerable preservation are those of Goddington, Northampton, and Waltham; and the exclusively Gothic character of those need hardly be pointed out to the provincial tourist. The only feature of those crosses which Mr. Scott has been careful to preserve has been their solidity, as it was found on inspection that the open crosses of England, about twelve of which were visited, had almost crumbled away under the slow influence of time.

The ground plan of the Albert Memorial is a square, and is surrounded by two successive flights of steps, the collective measurement of which is said to exceed four miles. The lowest and longest flight is the gift of the contractor, Mr. Kelk; but the upper one is included in the estimate of the cost. The lower and greater flight forms, as it were, the platform for the whole work, and at its four corners are placed—or to be placed—groups of sculpture emblematic of the four quarters of the globe, and it is not difficult to imagine the conventional manner of distinguishing the different continents. At the top of the second flight stands the "podium," or pedestal of the monument itself; and the "angles of this are advanced diagonally to form bases for a second series of statues suggestive of the arts of peace." This pedestal is covered with bas-reliefs illustrating the fine arts; those relating to architecture and sculpture being intrusted to J. B. Phillip; and poetry, music, and painting to H. Armistead. The lower and larger groups are divided as follows:—P. M'Dowell, R.A., takes "Europe;" J. H. Foley, R.A., "Asia;" W. Theed, "Africa;" and J. Bell, "America." The upper or "diagonal" groups, by Caldwell, Marshall, Lawler, Weeks, and Thornycroft, respectively represent "Agriculture," "Engineering," "Manufactures," and "Navigation."

We now come to the memorial or shrine itself, which takes somewhat the form of the central estrade in a Greek church, with clusters of Byzantine pillars supporting the corners, and is surmounted by a rich Gothic canopy, the interior of which is to be enriched with elaborate mosaic work. Beneath this canopy is a statue of the late Prince Consort, seated, and wearing the robes of the Order of the Garter. There is much gilding on the external entablature of this "canopy," and the tall lantern-tower, surmounted by a cross, which springs from its roof is also, we understand, to be fully gilded. The materials of the structure—except, of course, the marble for the statuary—have been impartially selected from the different divisions of the United Kingdom. Irish granite forms the pedestals at the angles of the steps; from the "Ross of Mull" comes the solid base of the "podium;" and another Scotch estate, "Corrennie," supplies a rich ornamental granite, which is used for basing and capping purposes. The Carrara marble for the statuary is from the well-known Paler quarry; and Portland stone (of which it is not necessary to indicate the locality or quality) and concrete make up the solid material of the memorial.

MR. SAWYER has succeeded Bertram and Roberts as refreshment contractor at the Crystal Palace. £20,000 a year is the enormous rental said to have been paid of late for the refreshment department; and an increase of 20 per cent is now demanded in advance of that sum!



THE ALBERT MEMORIAL IN HYDE PARK.—(G. GILBERT SCOTT, R.A., ARCHITECT.)



OBJECTS IN THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S COLLECTION, NOW ON VIEW AT SOUTH KENSINGTON.



"GATHERING WOOD."—(PICTURE BY C. BOSCH.)

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE QUEEN will hold a Court on the 29th inst.; and the Duke of Edinburgh will hold a Levée on March 6.

THE COURT went into mourning on Thursday for the Duchess of Saxe-Meiningen, niece to her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES received a foretaste of the loyal greeting that awaits them in London last Saturday, when they arrived in Windsor, and on Monday, when they left for Osborne.

PRINCE ARTHUR arrived from Ostend at the Admiralty Pier, Dover, on Wednesday evening, at nine o'clock.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, at a dinner, last Saturday, in celebration of the opening of the city of London rifle range at Rainham, said he appreciated the desire of the volunteers to have a great display on Easter Monday at Brighton, or elsewhere; but, as a soldier, he looked upon it as a mere display, the policy of which he could not endorse.

THE EASTER MONDAY REVIEW has received the sanction of the War Office, subject to the proviso that every detail is to be under the direction of the military authorities, and that the scheme of operations should be exceedingly limited.

PRINCE BISMARCK has not, as stated in a Berlin telegram, offered mediation between England and the United States.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S SON, along with General Sherman, arrived at Rome on Sunday.

THE HON. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, who was appointed by the United States Government their representative in the Court of Arbitration at Geneva, left Liverpool for New York last Saturday.

MR. DISRAELI'S VISIT TO LANCASHIRE will, it is said, include a demonstration at the Pomona Gardens, Manchester, in Easter week, when addresses will be presented by the various Lancashire Conservative Associations, and Mr. Disraeli will speak in the Free-Trade Hall, on Wednesday, April 3.

SIR CHARLES W. DILKE and SIR HENRY A. HOARE will address their constituents in the Vestry Hall, Chelsea, next Monday evening.

MR. JOHN STRACHEY, a member of the Indian Government, is acting for the present as Viceroy of India, as Lord Napier of Merchiston, the Governor of Madras, wishes to take his seat in the Council before assuming the office which has devolved upon him.

A COMPLIMENTARY DINNER was given, last Saturday evening, at the Freemasons' Tavern, to the Hon. George F. Verdon, C.B., on his retirement from the office of Agent-General for Victoria.

THE REV. HENRY WHITE, Chaplain of the Chapel Royal, Savoy, and Honorary Chaplain to her Majesty, has been reappointed by Mr. Brand to the Speaker's Chaplaincy.

THE LEADING COUNSEL FOR THE CLAIMANT in the Tishborne case are said to have lately received refreshers to the amount of 600s. each, the junior counsel also receiving refreshers in due proportion.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT-RACE is fixed to take place on Saturday, March 23, at about one o'clock.

LORD SUFFIELD'S HORSTEAD HALL ESTATE, in Norfolk, is said to have been purchased by Mr. Albert Grant for £105,000.

THE EARL OF MORAY was, on Monday, found dead of apoplexy in his breakfast-room at Darnaway Castle.

MRS. HERMAN VEZIN will play Amy Robsart at the forthcoming revival of "Kenilworth" at Drury Lane Theatre.

SHAKESPEARE'S "MEASURE FOR MEASURE" adapted for the German stage by Herr Gisbert von Vincke, has been favourably received in Weimar and in Leipzig, where it was performed at the beginning of the new year.

M. FAURE, although appointed one of the singing inspectors of the Brussels Conservatoire, has returned to the Grand Opera in Paris. He has received the Leopold Order from the King of the Belgians.

JUNE, JULY, AND AUGUST are fixed for the re-appearance in London of the Comédie Française. The house at which they will appear is as yet uncertain.

THE "LIFE OF CHARLES DICKENS," by Mr. John Forster, is being published at Berlin in a German translation, from the pen of Herr F. Althaus.

THE SCHUBERT SOCIETY'S CONCERTS will be commenced on the 29th inst., in the Harley-street Rooms.

THE REBUILDING OF THE LYRIQUE THEATRE in Paris, which was destroyed by the Communists, has commenced, and will be finished this year.

MR. APOTOMAS, the English harpist, has had such success in Berlin that he has been engaged by Herr Ullmann for a tour in Germany.

WE HEAR THAT DR. MORRIS, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Troy, is lying dangerously ill at Roehampton. Dr. Morris returned from Liverpool on Tuesday night, and has been unconscious ever since.

MR. JOSEPH PEASE, so well known as president of the Peace Society, and as one of the founders of the railway system, died, on the 8th inst., at Darlington.

MR. B. E. PHILLIPS, formerly stage manager at the Adelphi Theatre, died suddenly on the 8th inst.

THE LATE MR. ROBERT COX, of Edinburgh, has bequeathed £5000 to the University of that city.

MRS. RYLAND, of Barford, has presented to the Corporation of Birmingham the estate of Cannon Hill, in the vicinity of the city, to be used as a public park. She has also undertaken to lay out the ground in a suitable manner. The value of the gift is not less than £40,000.

MR. RUSKIN'S ELECTION to the St. Andrew's Rectorship being declared void, on the ground of his holding a professorship, the office passes to Lord Lytton, Mr. Ruskin's opponent at the late election.

AN ACTION to recover damages for breach of promise of marriage was tried on Monday, in the Ball Court, in which the plaintiff was a domestic servant, while the defendant carried on the business of a brewer and licensed victualler. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, £250.

MESSRS. SPIERS AND FOND retain the refreshment department at the International Exhibition this year.

THE CAPTAIN AND SEVENTEEN PERSONS on board the Electra were lost in the English Channel, last Saturday, through the collision of that steamer with the Dholerah. The Electra (which had on board four men who were wrecked in the brig Raven) went down directly. The survivors were received at the Dover Sailors' Home.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMER NILE ran down a boat belonging to the cutter Surprise, off Plymouth, last Saturday. The three persons in the boat—George Phillips, Edward Glyn, and his son—were drowned.

A SLIGHT SHOCK OF EARTHQUAKE has been felt in Lisbon.

DON FRANCIS D'ASSIS, ex-King Consort of Spain, seems to have been placed in an awkward dilemma. If the story about in Paris be true, he has come to London under an assumed name to escape intrigues on foot in the French capital for placing his son, the Prince of Asturias, on the throne of Spain.

GRATZ, a town in the Austrian province of Styria, has been in a state of fearful commotion some days, owing to a rise in the price of beer. The mob attacked the largest brewery in the town, broke the windows, and afterwards destroyed part of the railway station. Military force was employed to suppress the riot.

A NEW WAY OF DODGING THE CUSTOM HOUSE.—An agitation has arisen in Canada as to the working of our laws of copyright. A Canadian publisher cannot reprint English works without obtaining the sanction of the writer or his representative; while American publishers can reprint the same books and import them into Canada on paying 12½ per cent, the colonial tariff on printed books. The Canadian publishers are indignant at this American advantage, and one of them, Mr. Lovell, has struck out a singular remedy. He has started a printing establishment at Rouse's Point, just within the American territory. The works he means to publish are set up by his compositors in Montreal; the forms are then taken to Rouse's Point, where the printing is done; the printed sheets are afterwards brought back to Montreal, and the 12½ per cent duty is paid. They are then folded and bound in Mr. Lovell's Canadian establishment, and can be legally circulated through all parts of the Dominion, although the English copyright may have been issued only a month before, and another Canadian publisher may have purchased the right of reprint from the first owners. This anecdote serves to prove that Mr. Lovell imports from the States not only his printed books, but Yankee notions of "smartness." The disadvantage he labours under is that, being a British subject, he cannot injure another British subject—that is, an author—with impunity. But the American can do so by reprinting an English book in New York, simply because our law has no jurisdiction there. It seems hard that American reprinters should, on simply paying 12½ per cent, undersell the Canadian importers of English books and purchasers of English copyrights; but that is the fault of the Canadian tariff, not the fault of our copyright laws. The proper remedy is, either the imposition on American reprints of a duty so high that the supply of pirated editions would be unprofitable, or that all imports of such literature should be prohibited.—Telegraph.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S COLLECTION AT SOUTH KENSINGTON.

THE collection of curiosities belonging to his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, now on view at South Kensington, as a record of varied travel and its results, has probably not been equalled in our time. The catalogue published by the Science and Art Department is headed, "The Cruise of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., round the World, in H.M.S. Galatea, in the years 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871;" and its seventy-two closely-printed pages are full of interest. It has a chart of the world, too, on which the different cruises and their dates are marked in red ink, so that the reader is able to check off the different curiosities, and to travel in spirit with the Duke of Edinburgh through the various adventures, progresses, and pageants of which the collection before him is the fruit. The admirable series of water-colour drawings, by Messrs. Briery and Chevalier, give life and colour to the whole, and the visitor comes away with the conviction that no Prince of England—probably no Prince in the world—has had such magnificent opportunities of observation, of comparison, and of varied enjoyment as he who now takes the public into his confidence by giving them glimpses of what he has seen and shared abroad. Mr. Briery's Turner-esque drawings are especially fine, and "The Galatea in a Cyclone off the Island of St. Paul," from an original sketch made at the time; the "Arrival of the Galatea at Melbourne," the "Waterfall at the Weatherboard, Sydney," and the "Galatea amongst Icebergs in the Southern Ocean," are works worthy of careful and appreciative study. Mr. Chevalier's drawings will in like manner bring the Prince's doings forcibly home. The spectator is a guest at the grand ball given on board the Galatea at Sydney, or talks with a group of New Zealand warriors, or looks on at the wondrous dance of friendly natives at Wellington, or sees the Duke stick his pig when out hunting near Lyall Bay, or admires the grace and beauty of the native female riders at the Sandwich Islands, or is present at the interview between the Prince and the Mikado at Yedo, or accompanies the Royal party up the Peiho river on its way to Peking by moonlight, or looks on at the fight between a buffalo and a tiger at Johore, or takes part in the tiger-hunts in the plains of Bengal, or admires the matchless beauty of Bombay from Malabar Point, or joins in an elephant-hunt at Ceylon, or sympathises with the affectionate loyalty of the two pretty savages who with streaming hair and figures full of grace are waving their adieus to the Galatea as she steams slowly off—all as a preparation to admiring the relics and curiosities displayed in the same court.

The Duke seems to have visited no country which has not given him a Royal welcome, and the addresses (of which only a very small number are shown), and the ornate mallets, and silver and gold trowels, and spades and hammers wherewith he has laid foundation-stones, or dug first sods, or given the crowning stroke of or to some great public work—each have separate cases. There is a heavy mallet, or hammer, of a dark wood, ornamented with silver, which is of especial interest, for with it the final knock was given to the railway which connects Calcutta with Bombay. Australia is a large contributor of trowels and; the number of town-halls, churches, schools, and public buildings which the Duke is, in a certain sense, responsible for is almost bewildering. It is the same thing with Tasmania; and the native gold, in quartz, in nuggets, and in jewellery, contributed by Victoria, speaks significantly of wealth and progress.

The Japanese department—for the Duke's presents are so numerous as to be divided practically into small departments—contains some of the finest specimens of lacquer-work ever seen in this country. Let the reader observe particularly here the articles numbered 89 and 90 in the catalogue. They are a black and gold lacquered reading-desk, presented by the Mikado, and the same exalted personage's autograph in gold letters on a black board. No. 91, too, has an interest of its own, for it is a knife or short sword, with granulated ivory handle, in sheath of aventurine lacquer, gold-mounted, designed by the Mikado, and sent by him to the Duke since the latter's return. Another of the same potentate's gifts is a huge bronze incense-burner of exquisite workmanship, and said to be 300 years old. This burner is in three stages, each with representations, in high relief or in detached pieces of rockwork, with cascades, trees, flowers, and birds. There is the figure of a man in the middle stage, who is invoking a dragon; and the whole composition gives a curious insight into Japanese art in the sixteenth century. There are scores of other specimens from Japan, all possessing unusual interest, and many of unexampled quality.

China shows us ivory and other carvings, paintings, and marvellously-delicate porcelain; vases painted with incidents connected with the Sung dynasty, battle-scenes, flowers, insects; while Singapore has its gold and silver firestands, drinking-cups, and the inevitable silver trowel. From Ceylon the Prince has brought elephant tusks, richly-mounted silver caskets, some curious addresses inscribed on leaves and reeds, and an immense variety of smaller articles.

India, as might be expected, plays an important part in the exhibition. There are chased silver salvers, gold inlaid kooftari work; photograph albums of sandal-wood, inlaid with ivory and ornamented with gold; book-covers and inkstands; white marble elephants and camels; ivory chovries or fly-flappers, Hindoo deities bought at Benares (for though we have dwelt upon the presents, it must be understood that a great part of the collection represents purchases made by the Prince); gold eggs presented at the Temple at Benares; countless articles in white marble inlaid with coloured stones; and stands of arms which seem to include almost all conceivable weapons of destruction. There is the Ghoorka knife, with black handle, presented by Sir Jung Bahadoor; and the other Ghoorka knife, presented by the Maharajah Dragbejoy Singh Bahadoor. There are the waved "krisses," with gold handles, from the Maharajah of Johore, and straight krisses and Japanese knives; there are daggers, buffalo-horn bows, steel war-quoits, shields of varnished rhinoceros hide, double-pronged spears, and quaint old brass-mounted mauls; a scimitar, with ivory handle and gold mounts, presented by the Rajah of Puttiala; and another, studded with jewels, from the Rajah of Kuppertollah. We are selecting, be it understood, merely typical examples of the great curiosities which the armour-stands include; and necessarily omit many of surpassing interest. The Rajah of Jeypore contributes a short Jeypore sword; and the collection of chain and plate armour comprises many specimens given by the Indian Princes already named.

The King of the Sandwich Islands gave the Duke a feather tippet; and Queen Emma presented him with several feather necklaces. There are a set of steel cock-spurs from Malacca, and part of the jaw of a gigantic kangaroo from Queensland. The visitor is interested in a cocoa-nut beautifully carved, and finds it was presented by Sir T. Madavarow, K.C.S.I., or is struck with the embroidery of a kummerbund, and finds it to have been worked expressly for the Duke by the Begum of Bhopal. Here, is a handsome neckcloth of ibex-wool and gold thread from the Maharajah of Jummo and Cashmere. Here, is a handsomely-bound copy of the Queen's book, "Leaves from our Journal in the Highlands," translated into the Marhatta language; there, a pair of large oyster-shells, mounted in silver, and a robe made from the tissue of the plantain, both from Tahiti. There, is the head of a wild boar struck by the Prince; there, a case of the sea birds shot by him, with an albatross in the place of honour. There are also a fine collection of stuffed birds of gorgeous plumage, arranged by Mr. Ward, the naturalist; and several miscellaneous collections of quaint figures, ornaments, dresses, and odds and ends. But we must refer the reader to the South Kensington Museum. The interest of the collection lies quite as much in what it suggests as what it shows. It is made up of tributes from and relics of the most ancient civilisations and the newest English colonies. The island which was peopled with cannibals but yesterday, and the empire wherein science and the arts flourished when Britons were

staining their bodies with woad, have united in offices of friendship to Queen Victoria's son. Possessing nothing else in common, they have shown themselves one in their respect for England and their hospitality to one of its Royal race; and it is obvious that the travels this collection commemorates have been a continued source of gratification both to the Prince who was honoured and to the people who tendered him their affection and goodwill.

The objects depicted in our Engraving are:—Nos. 1 to 5 (27 to 31 in catalogue) come from Australia, and represent five épergnes, one large and four smaller, of cut glass, mounted in frosted silver, with representations of the aborigines, and of the flora and fauna, of the colony. Nos. 6 and 7 (50 and 51 in catalogue) are a pair of vases from Victoria, formed of egg-shells, decorated with native scenes, and mounted in silver, and were executed and presented by Mrs. Grey, of Narib-Nurib. No. 8 (12 in catalogue) comes from New South Wales, and consists of a vase formed of an emu's egg, mounted in frosted silver, with the figure of an aboriginal in the corner. Nos. 9 and 10 (10 and 11 in catalogue), also from New South Wales, are a casket of polished wood, with emblematical silver mounting, and a Bible, bound in red velvet, with chased gold mounts and clasp, presented by the children of the Protestant Sabbath schools of the colony. No. 11 (22 in catalogue) is a silver and malachite casket, with emblematical figures and devices, containing an illuminated address presented by the Corporation of Adelaide, South Australia. No. 12 (25 in catalogue), another reminiscence of South Australia, is an inkstand formed of a section of an emu-egg mounted in silver, on a wooden plateau, with a figure of an emu on the lid. No. 13 (23 in catalogue) is a cylindrical case, in form of a telescope, containing an illuminated address from the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of South Australia. No. 14 (40 in catalogue) is a specimen of native gold in quartz, weighing 22 oz., presented by Mr. Casselli on behalf of the Band of Hope Mining Company, on the occasion of his Royal Highness descending their mine at Ballarat on Sept. 10, 1867. Nos. 15 and 16 (41 and 42 in the catalogue) are other specimens of native gold, the first presented by the proprietors of the Albion Mine, and the second by those of the Prince of Wales Mine, Ballarat, on Dec. 10 and 12, 1867, respectively. No. 17 (268 in catalogue) is the horn of a bison, from India, mounted in pierced and chased gold, presented by the Maharajah of Vizianagram. No. 18 (384 in catalogue) is a chased silver salver, presented by Lord Napier, Governor of the Madras Presidency. No. 19 (764 in catalogue) is a jacket of rich red silk, elaborately embroidered with pearls and set with gems; it is a present from the Guikwar of Baroda. No. 20 (261 in catalogue) is a gold water-bottle, with stopper and chain, decorated with beaten work, and was presented by the Maharajah of Cashmere. Nos. 21 and 22 (240 and 241 in catalogue) are presents from the native community of Calcutta, and consist—the first of a silver hookah, with tube of gold thread, velvet holder, and silver mouthpiece; and the second of a hookah rug, gold thread and coloured silks worked in shawl pattern, of Benares manufacture. No. 23 (272 in catalogue) is a pair of slippers embroidered in gold thread. Nos. 24 and 25 (236 and 239 in catalogue) represent further presents from the native community of Calcutta, and are—the first, a gold paun-box on a plateau, repoussé and chased with scrolls and flowers; and the second, a gold scent-stand, "uttar-dan," in form of a rose with leaves on a plateau.

"GATHERING WOOD"

is a task to the execution of which juveniles have to address themselves in most countries, and at all seasons of the year; but the name of the artist from whose picture our Engraving is taken, as well as the figures in the work, will at once suggest that Germany is the scene in which the story is laid; while the snow on the ground and the shrinking figure of the little boy as clearly indicate winter as the season. The practical character of the Teutonic mind is strikingly displayed by impressing the dog into the service, and so carefully fitting him with the needful harness. The load collected is bulky, and probably heavy; but the sturdy young woodman and his not less sturdy canine yokefellow drag it along merrily; and the quiet home beside the village church will soon be reached, where the little lad may thaw his half-frozen fingers over the blazing fire made up of faggots he helped to gather. A very natural bit of work this of Herr Bosch's, which tells a simple story in a way at once intelligible and highly interesting.

M. CHEVALIER ON INTERNATIONAL UNION.

In a recent speech the eminent French economist M. Chevalier said:—"In the first place, a group of means of remarkable efficacy for promoting international concord will be found in the multiplication of the methods, opportunities, and necessities for intercourse between the inhabitants of the different countries of Europe.

"With this object it is expedient to complete the railway system and other communications by the aid of which the inhabitants of the different parts of Europe learn to know each other. It is also of importance to give more prominence to the teaching of the living languages. All respectable education should at least include French, English, and German, the three languages in which the greater part of human thought now finds expression; and in many instances Italian and Spanish will be indispensable. Difference of language forms one of the most insurmountable barriers between mankind. Hitherto we have very much neglected this branch of instruction.

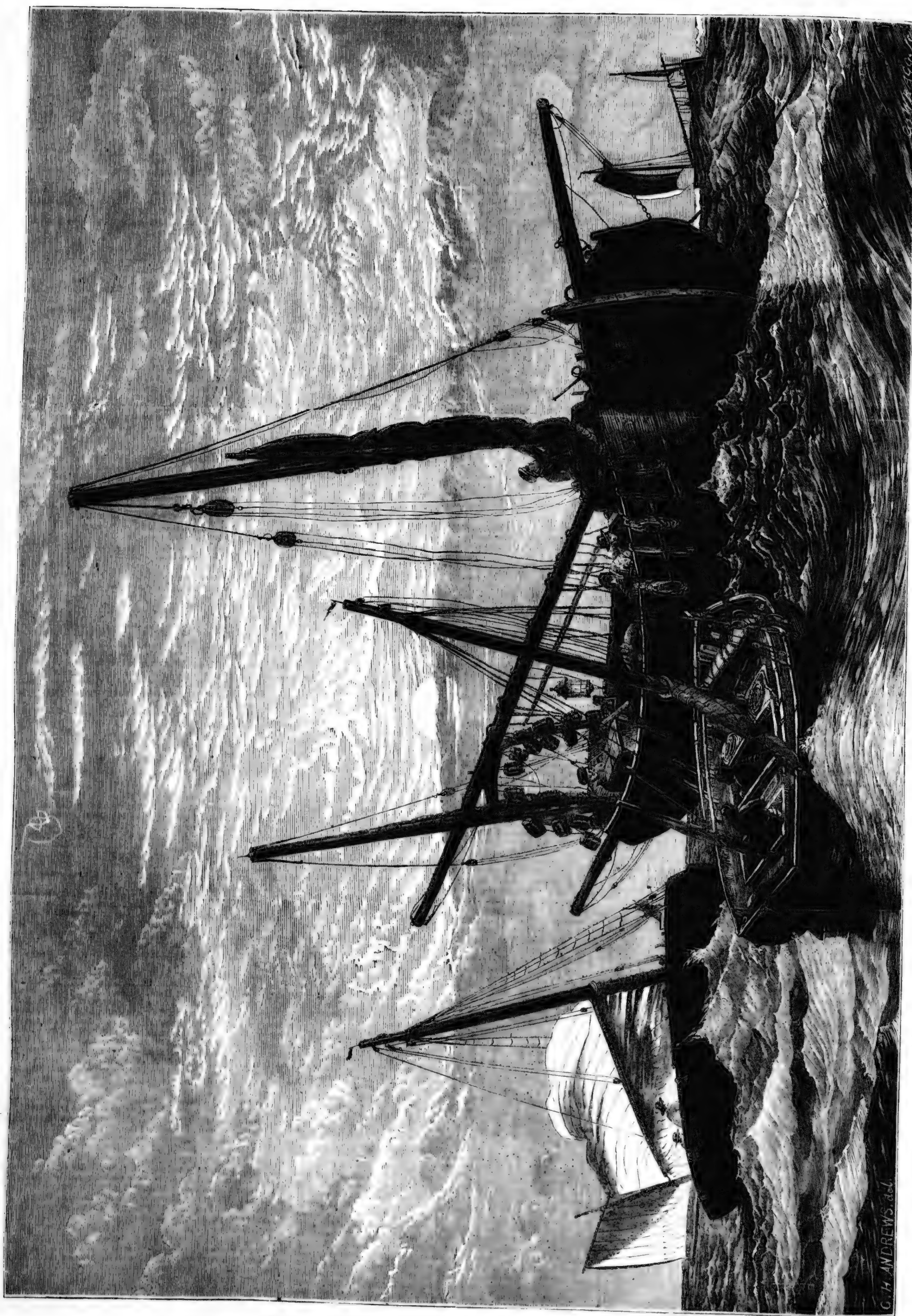
"Efforts should further be promoted for securing the adoption of a uniform system of weights, measures, and coinage. This uniformity might even be extended to various commercial matters, as, for instance, to patents for inventions; also the telegraphic systems, which still continue diverse, notwithstanding the conventions hitherto concluded; also in respect to the first meridian from which longitudes are reckoned. For want of uniformity in this point the geographical works of one country are partially unintelligible to its neighbours. To these suggestions of measures adapted to facilitate the intercourse of the European peoples I could add many others, but you will supply them as well as I can.

"Thus it would be useful to complete the triumph of the principle of free trade, which is so promotive of the common interest of civilised nations. On this subject my illustrious friend Richard Cobden, whose loss England at this moment regrets more than ever, thus wrote to me ten years ago: 'If I desire to see free trade established between France and England, it is not, I assure you, chiefly because I am anxious to increase markets for our manufacturers. My chief, not to say my only, object is to establish between your country and ours a community of interests which I consider necessary for the peace of the world.'

"The reforms which I have just indicated are easy. It is only necessary for the public to desire them with some earnestness, and they will immediately be carried into operation. But that which would be much more important for the stability and consolidation of European peace, yet which will be by no means so easy to attain, is the political alliance of the different States of which Europe is composed. North America furnishes Europe with an example for imitation, in the formation of a grand federation of men and territories, compatible with the individual sovereignty of each State. The model is the more remarkable from the number of the federated States, and from the great diversity which characterises them as to their respective extent and resources, their population and wealth."

MR. E. J. REED, C.B., late Chief Constructor of the Navy, is about to establish a new quarterly magazine of a scientific character, the first number of which will appear early in March, to be devoted to the improvement of naval architecture, marine engineering, steam navigation, and seamanship generally. It will be called *Naval Science*, and will be under the joint editorship of Dr. Woolley, Director of Education to the Admiralty, and Mr. Reed.

A SINKING TOWN.—Nantwich, in Cheshire, has for some years past been gradually sinking, owing to the withdrawal of the lime from the subterranean salt lakes which underlie the town. The slip this winter occurred about the same spot where similar landlips occurred one or two winters ago. The pit is about 300 yards in circumference, about 100 ft. deep, and its sides are almost perpendicular. The inhabitants much fear that the town itself may ultimately suffer, not by gradual decedence—that they are used to (it is not uncommon to enter a house from the street into what had formerly been the first floor)—but by one of these sudden collapses.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*



BUYING FISH AT SEA.

G. H. ANDREWS. del.

G. W. AGG. sc.



ELLEN.

ELLEN.

WHEN thou art grave, and castest down
Those beaming eyes of thoughtful beauty,
And speakest low the kindly words
That make our admiration duty;
When with thy gentle woman's voice
Some tale of grief I hear thee telling,
Till all thy heart with pity throbs,
I love thee, and I call thee Ellen.

But when thou 'rt gay and sheddest smiles,
Like sunlight, on the place thou fillest;
When to delight the throbbing air
Some snatch of melody thou trillest;
When, like a little silver bell,
Thy merry laugh rings musically,
And thy sweet eyes respond to mine,
I love thee, and I call thee Nelly.

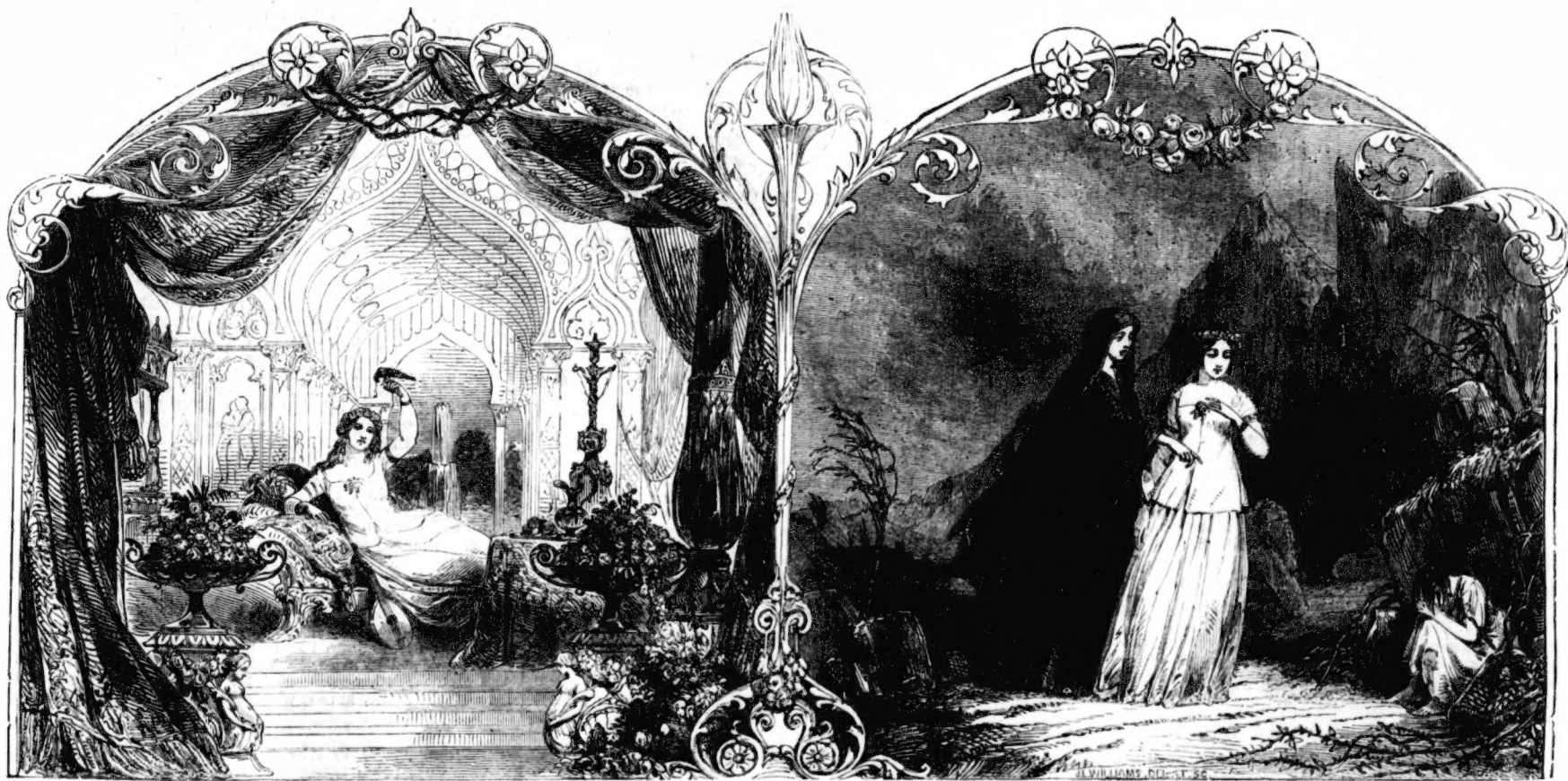
THE SUMMER BOWER.

LOVE once built a summer bower,
Fill'd with golden treasure:
"Here," he said, "come shine or shower,
"I will pass my leisure."
"Care and grief, with brow severe,
"Never more shall enter here,
"And no winter in my year
"Shall disturb my pleasure."

But, alas! as Time flew by,
Love, by sameness haunted,
Pined for want of sympathy,
Sigh'd for something wanted.
Pleasure's debt was hard to pay,
Constant light obscured his way,
Weary grew the summer day
In that bower enchanted.

Wasting thus in lonely pride,
Lo! a stranger sought him;
Walking sadly by his side,
To the world she brought him.
To the world of grief and care,
To the healthy open air,
And to pathways bleak and bare,
Where this truth she taught him:

"Sorrow is my name," she said;
"Thou my strength must borrow:
"Tears to-day like rain-drops shed
"Feed the flowers to-morrow."
Since that time, the world can prove
In a magic round they move;
Sorrow purifying Love,
Love consoling Sorrow.



THE SUMMER BOWER.

SEA-FISHING.

So much attention has lately been directed to the cultivation of fish and its preservation in our rivers, that it may be hoped the inquiry will be carried still further, and that the whole subject of improvements in the methods, especially of deep-sea fishing, will occupy the intelligent consideration of those who are directly interested in the increased consumption of fish as an article of food, and the abolition of those causes which now make the price of some of the best and most plentiful fish so arbitrary that luck rather than skill seems to regulate the profits of the "toilers of the sea." The recent International Maritime Exhibitions at Havre will, doubtless, contribute very materially to the advance of the art of fishing, and especially of that important branch of the trade which provides us with cod, turbot, herrings, and mackerel. The first exhibition at Havre was almost entirely devoted to specimens of apparatus and improved auxiliaries to fishing-boats, and to the

various preparations which belong directly or indirectly to the produce of the sea. Doubtless, some improvement will soon be made in the construction of boats and the provision of deep wells for keeping fish alive; and if this should be found practicable the scene represented in our Engraving may become less common, though even then the large vessels frequenting the cod-banks will scarcely care to move from their fishing-grounds till they have made a great haul. There is no reason, however, why the small boats that come alongside to buy their load should not be better provided with the means of bringing fish in good condition to the market, and the large vessels would find their profit in the adoption of some means of preserving the finer sorts. Men who are accustomed to take a yachting excursion in the summer know what a pleasant incident it is to come up with a smack, and send a dingy alongside to inquire if there are any fresh fish to be bought; more pleasant still when

the dingy comes back half-full of lively silver creatures, flapping and gasping to find themselves in a new element. The professional traffic in fish, however, is vastly more important, and the enormous quantity of food wasted every year for want of the means of bringing it to market and selling it at a remunerative price is painful to think of. The sea is a never-failing source of food; but even now whole districts are prejudiced against the common use of fish as an article of frequent diet; while it often happens that particular kinds of fish, wholesome and well-flavoured, are regarded with disgust in the neighbourhoods of the coast where they are caught. But there are others, the supply and consumption of which are almost inconceivable. In shoals, miles in length, and so thickly congregated that there is scarcely room for a boat, the common herring pushes every year to the north-western coasts of Europe, filling all the lochs, fiords, and inlets from Norway to Normandy. More than half a million of fish have been taken in

one night by a single boat. Above two hundred millions of fish have been exported in one year from one port in Sweden, and about four hundred sloops are employed in the herring trade at Yarmouth. Twenty-five millions of pilchards have been taken on shore in one port in a single day; and, though these pilchards are good for food and valuable for the oil they contain, the tourist in Cornwall may have seen enormous quantities lying to be used as manure, from the impossibility of utilising them in any other manner. Of cod-fish the average takings in a season are said to amount to two hundred and fifty millions; while mackerel, tunny-fish, and salmon are consumed in enormous quantities—the former varying in price from shillings to pence according to the very unequal supply in the market, and the latter never to be cheap again till certain natural and rational laws in fishing are more constantly observed.

WIT OF THE WEEK.

SIPS OF "PUNCH."

Lo! Denison, by length of prate
Fatigued, vacates the Speaker's place—
He waives the Pension from the State,
Went to reward the long-borne Mace,
Blest with the fortune, which will let
Him live the rest of honoured years,
In state to suit the Coronet
Which he shall wear 'mongst England's Peers.

And he who now resigns that chair,
You heard our Patriot Premier state,
His country will not cause to bear
A burden of the lightest weight.
Virtue severe, that self denies,
Henceforth renounces e'en its due;
And Ministers may sacrifice
Their own retiring pensions too.

A TABLE OF ENGLISH CLAIMS against America is the gem of *Punch* this week. We extract a few items:—

For encouraging the Fenians, and putting Canada in dread of a Fenian invasion.	£	s.	d.
For permitting the Irish-American press to abuse England.	0	0	0½
For inducing many persons in England to use the word "reliable," instead of "trustworthy."	20,000,000	0	0
For allowing Mr. G. F. Train (our enemy) to be out of a lunatic asylum.	0	0	6
For the use of the works of ancient English authors, from William Shakespeare downwards, and for calling them American authors.	100,000,000	0	0
For piracy on modern English authors, and for not calling a great many of them American authors.	100,000,000	0	0
For spoiling a great number of decent second-rate English actors, and sending them home with the idea that they were Keans and Kembles.	0	7	6½
For insulting the King's or Queen's English by speaking it, for fifty years, nasally.	20,000,000	0	0
For incessantly reproducing pictures from <i>Punch</i> and never acknowledging their source.	No charge.		

FOR THE FOURTEENTH.—It is perhaps hazardous to attempt to limit the rhyming capabilities of any word in the English language, with such a wonder working magician as Mr. Browning amongst us, but it is believed that there is but one rhyme to be found to valentine. It is no contempt of court to say the claimant knows it well.

CHAMBER MUSIC.—Baby!

BITS OF "FUN."

BRITANNIA TO JONATHAN.

The rose is pink,
And blue the bean;
But don't you think
That I am green!

If you love me
As I love you,
How sold you 'll be
To miss your "do."

To pay what's fair I may incline:
You ask too much, my Valentine!

TOO CRITICAL.—Bessie.—Listen, Laura—

"The rose is red, the violet's blue,
Carnation's sweet, and so are you."

There! isn't that beautiful?

That Sly Puss, Laura.—Yes, dear! only I don't think he's very complimentary to say you are "blue," is he?

A CATEGORY.—It is said that the Chancellor of the Exchequer pur-sues to place a tax on cats. Let him be warned by that over novelty in taxes that he tried last year. Before he attempts this new cat-chepenny scheme, he had better *felis* way.

WHAT MUST HAVE BEEN THE LAST WORDS ADDRESSED BY THE OLD YEAR TO THE NEW?—"Après moi, le déluge!"

"JUDY'S" JOKES.

A BARON OF BEEF sometimes subsides into a baron-ate.

WHAT ALWAYS FOLLOWS THE HOUNDS?—Their tails.

WHO FIRST INVENTED TRAINS?—Why, Ninon de Long-clothes, of course.

THE BIGGEST THING OUT.—The Claimant.

AN ALDERMAN'S DREAM.—Knight-Mayor.

"HORNET" FLIGHTS.

CHOICE OF BOATS.—The Oxford crew will this year appear, as usual, in a water-boat, and a dark-blue costume; the Cambridge men will row in a lighter.

D'YOU THINK SO?—The dew falls each morning. A good sign; for, after all that rain, it is evident that fine weather is now—due.

HERE IS A CLINCHER THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL HAS FORGOTTEN TO SUBMIT TO THE JURY.—If the claimant is somebody, who is he? If he is nobody, then it is very clear he must be a nought'n.

REPRESSION OF MENDICITY.—A meeting of the Society for the Repression of Mendicancy was held on Wednesday, to consider a report on the best means of effecting that object throughout the country.—Mr. A. Johnston, M.P., presiding. After much discussion, a resolution was passed declaring that the adoption of a uniform system was essential to the carrying out of the objects contemplated by the organization. Another resolution advocated the strict enforcement of the vagrancy laws. The meeting was then adjourned to Thursday.

A FUTURE PRESIDENT.—The correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette*, who was present at the Republican meeting in Trafalgar-square, states as his experience that he was in the most artistic manner disembarassed of his watch, a souvenir of the first London Exhibition, worth about forty guineas. The artist, if a Republican, is requested to send the watch, on the day when he shall become President of the English Republic, to the manager of the *Cologne Gazette*, who will thankfully acknowledge the receipt.

VOTE BY BALLOT.—The new mode of voting proposed by the Government in the bill to be brought in by Mr. Foster is thus described in clause 2:—"In the case of a poll at an election the votes shall be given by ballot. The ballot of each voter shall consist of a paper (in this Act called 'a ballot paper') showing the names and description of the candidates." At the time of voting it shall be marked at the back with an official mark, and delivered to the voter within the polling station, and the voter, having secretly marked his vote on it, and folded it up so as to conceal his vote, shall place it in a closed box in the presence of the officer presiding at the polling station (in this Act called 'the presiding officer'), after having shown to him the official mark at the back.

A GOSSIP ABOUT GARDENING.*

BY ALFRED SMEE, F.R.S.

ABOUT two thousand years ago the great poet Horace said that the height of his ambition was to have a garden with a crystal stream running through it, and also a small wood. That also is my case; and my wish, as I suppose his was, has been gratified. Every plant, as most people know, requires light and heat, more or less; and unless it has these it will not grow. It would be in vain to try to grow the sugar-cane in this climate; it would be equally vain to try to grow the geranium in Jamaica. The sugar-cane would not have enough heat here, and the geranium would have too much in Jamaica, so that in either case the plant would perish. The right temperature under which plants will grow must therefore be determined. When I was at Florence I was told alpine plants would not grow there, the climate was too hot. Heat and light must not only be applied to every plant, but the plant must rest, and then grow, and then rest again. Rest is as necessary to a plant as it is to man, and many of our plants are not able to be successfully grown because we are not able to give them their precise intervals of rest and growth as in their native homes. Alpine plants in summer are exposed to the full heat of the sun, and in winter they are kept warm by a thick covering of snow. But besides light and heat there must be at certain times moisture in the air, and unless you are acquainted with the proper time to apply moisture and to withhold it, your indoor garden will be a failure. In the case of the vine, for example, when the leaves are expanding a damp atmosphere is necessary; as its fruit approaches maturity the atmosphere is gradually dried; and when perfection is attained, we give all the air and light we can, and a much drier atmosphere than before.

Electricity was once thought to exercise considerable influence on vegetation, and experiments have been instituted to ascertain, if possible, its effects on growing crops. We see what it will do in the violent discharge which takes place in a thunderstorm; if a tree is struck, the lightning goes down it just under the bark, and then jumps to the ground where it is wet or damp, so that the bark of the tree is peeled off; and this is one of the common effects of an electric discharge on a growing tree. I have the figure of one which was struck in the grounds of a friend of mine. It stood in a field where some hurdles were placed, and the electric discharge could be traced from the tree to a point where these hurdles entered the ground. This may be taken as the effect of lightning upon a tree. Those stories which we hear of trees dying because struck by lightning are merely fables; and as far as I have seen, in many instances, the effect which is produced is that the bark is thrown off and torn and loosened all round the tree. With regard to the immediate effects produced by electricity on the growth of plants, nothing is known, and in my opinion it has no important effect on vegetation at all.

We know how to grow our plants; but how are we to obtain them? In the first place, from seeds. But what do we thus obtain? A plant of a like species to that from which the seed came. Of a like species, but likely to vary somewhat. There are certain limits to variation, but those limits are marked. Take the wild crab, which is so hard that you cannot eat it; compare that with the ribston pippin. There is a wide difference between them, but within the limit of variation. Take a wild pear, compare that with the delicious pear of the present day, and the variation is enormous; yet it is within the limit of variation, and horticulturists have never found that one species transforms itself into another. But how shall we propagate such improved varieties as turn up by accident or by means of high cultivation? In the first place, it may be done by layering, by which we get a part of the original plant with roots of its own, or by grafting, in which, to be successful, you must bring the new wood of the one against the new wood of the other. By this process we multiply any trees that we like upon another stock.

Again, the same individual may be propagated by cuttings, by division of bulbs, or by that of roots. In short, the point is this: when we want to preserve any particular variety, we must not resort to seed, which may give us a plant different from the parent. Now, having considered the chief points upon which horticultural operations are based, I should like, in imagination, to take you round my garden; and first, as to vegetables. You know it has been said that more people have perished from want of vegetable food than have ever perished in battle. Therefore, what vegetables should we grow? To my mind, the king of vegetables is the watercress. To have it at its best it must be grown in a pure stream, which ought to come from the depths of the earth at a temperature of 52 deg., and then ought to run over a clean pebbly bed. To start, you take a handful of watercresses and put a stone upon them, then another, and so on, until you have covered the space on which you want them to grow; and then, if you pick them fresh from the brook, they are one of the most wholesome vegetables which the country can afford. But you often see them grown upon the verge of sewage-beds; and then consequences may arise from eating them which are too serious to contemplate. You have heard of the horrors of the tapeworm; you know that it may consist of two or three hundred joints, and that each of these may contain about 30,000 ova. If you consider that these are common in the sewage-beds, and that they are so distributed to the watercress plant, and if you consider that they are thus taken into the animal economy, you may judge the danger there is in using watercresses, and the necessity for preventing their sale under such circumstances. When they are sold in the neighbourhoods of large towns the danger is much greater than those who eat them are aware of. We cannot all, perhaps, get perfectly pure and fresh watercresses, but I can. My crystal brook comes to my aid. However, mustard is always at hand. In the shops we buy what is called mustard; but we get rape. There are much alike; but there is a difference in their quality. I will not, however, detain you with salad plants; but I wish to say a word about absinthe, which is a dangerous plant. Absinthe is now drunk enormously in Paris, and I have consulted medical practitioners in France who say that many brain diseases and epileptic fits are produced by taking this pernicious herb. Therefore, if you have it, have it merely to show persons, that they may not introduce it into this country.

From vegetables let us pass to fruit-trees. I have already told you that apples are mere varieties of the wild crab. But these varieties are very numerous; I have myself more than three hundred kinds. Now, with good management, we ought to have an apple for every day in the year. You begin with a little apple that ripens in July. You go on step by step until you have apples ripening at Christmas. You go on again until March, and then you still have apples—for there are some which do not become ripe until March—and we finish off with the French crab in June, which is not only in perfection then, but will last over a second year; and so, by a little careful adjustment, we may have not only culinary, but also eating apples all the year round. About from thirty to forty kinds are amply sufficient for this purpose. Then we come to the pear; but pears are either very fine or very bad, and we must make a much more careful selection. If we begin by the end of July with a small early pear, and go on from one to another, we can have fruit well into the winter. "He who grows pears grows for his heirs," is an old saying. Virgil says, "Plant pears and thy posterity shall gather the fruit." But we now know how to get them much sooner. We cut off the shoot of a pear, and "plant" it upon a quince. By grafting in this way we render the pear-tree fertile, and then in a year or two we get fruit which we might have had to wait twenty years for if the tree had been grown in the ordinary way. It is to be observed that the quince stock should be cut off close to the ground, not under the ground, or else the pear will throw out roots, and you will be no better off than if you had planted the pear-tree itself. Having planted our pear-trees, we must train them in a particular way. We therefore cut the branches into the

* Abstract of a lecture delivered impromptu at the London Institution. Abridged from the *Garden*.

form of a pyramid, as near as may be, to look like a jack-in-the-green. Every branch is thus exposed to the sun and light, and upon every branch there we get pears. We pass now from pears to plums, and from those to grapevines, and on to nut-trees, where you must notice the two blossoms—one, the catkins, being the male, which comes out early in January and February. The female is a little red flower, which is overlooked by most people; but I need scarcely say that both males and females must be present in our plantations, or there will be few nuts.

MRS. STIRLING'S SPEECH.

ONE of the most talented among living dramatic artistes made her reappearance, on Wednesday evening, in a character entirely her own. At the annual festival of the Dramatic Fund, Mrs. Stirling, after something like a three years' indisposition, delivered, with all her finished grace of style, a charming speech in aid of the funds of the charity. The company included most of the best-known actors and actresses of the day, and the treasurer announced subscriptions to the amount of nearly £200.

Mrs. Stirling, on rising, was received with great enthusiasm. When the cheering had subsided she spoke as follows:—Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—Since I last sat or spoke at this pleasant gathering, suffering has kept me very silent. Your kind reception cheers me with the thought that, if "out of sight," I have not been entirely "out of mind." A few days hence all England will unite in thanksgiving for the restoration to health of one she could not bear to lose. This day is my far humbler thanksgiving day, and I have—oh, so gladly!—reserved this, my first reappearance in public, for the blessed cause of charity. I did not come here to talk to you of myself, ladies and gentlemen; but your cordial welcome has touched a very sensitive chord in my heart, which responds in these few words. But now, as Gloucester says, "My pains are quite forgot, and now 'tis time to speak"—to speak on behalf of those whose sufferings have been far greater than mine, for they have been embittered by want—nay, often by actual destitution; on behalf of those whom I must henceforth call my brothers and sisters by a double title, that of our common suffering as well as our common art. I hope, ladies and gentlemen, you will allow me to plead two years' arrears in my asking, and, on the strength of my late enforced silence,

That those will give who never gave before,
And those who did, will now give three times more.

Parliament has opened, gentlemen, and I suppose we shall soon hear something of that irrepressible question, "the rights of woman." One right of woman we have already secured. Witness our presence here to-night. Another, which it seems to me has never been practically contested, is the right of women to work on the feelings and pockets of men! At present Mr. Rimmel's has been the only pocket I have tapped; but that is a personal tribute. Had I still been young and lovely, like so many of my sisters around me, I have no doubt I should ere this have been reminded—between you and me and the post—that this is St. Valentine's Day; the day of loves and doves, of hearts and darts, of Cupids and stupids. Imagine me for a moment St. Valentine in person—or Santa Valentina, let us say; for saints, like angels, should be above all jealousies of sex and distinctions of gender—one feature, at least, which the strong-minded woman of the day has in common with saints and angels—imagine me, I say, launching at each of you one of the bullet-doux of the day, containing a very large heart, of the plumpest and juiciest description—pictures, ladies and gentlemen, of what your hearts should be on this occasion—and then proceeding to stick into each of those extra-sized hearts the regulation arrow of my appeal—and the more 'arrowing such appeals the better, and bleeding you to the last drop of your circulating medium. But no, I will spare your hearts, if through them you will allow me to reach your purses, and drain from them their circulating medium to meet the pressing claims of the good cause we plead to-night. We live in a time of claims; there are the Alabama claims—typical, henceforth, of the demands of all who ask for a great deal more than they are likely to get—"Therefore, I'll none of them!" Mine are not like the claims of our American cousin—there is no cozening, no bunkum about them. Then you have all heard—no, that blessing is confined to the jury; but you have some of you read—more or less condensed and plum-picked for you—the speech of a certain famous counsel against a certain famous claimant. There was formerly another celebrated Coleridge, who used to be called the "old man eloquent." It really seems as if his namesake and great-nephew, having been well known as a comparatively "young man eloquent," would find himself an "old man eloquent" before the famous speech was over. But there is an end of everything, even of speeches—even of after-dinner speeches. Happy thought! Why should not grace be said after, instead of before, those speeches, so that they might be included in the usual formula, "For what we have received may we be truly thankful?" I will not imitate that distinguished counsel in the length of his great speech. I cannot imitate him in its eloquence any more than I can the speech which we are all looking forward to (if we live long enough) of another great counsel, who is always with us, and whom, considering his fraternal kindness to the members of our profession, I may very properly call our "Brother Ballantine." If I were as eloquent as these masters of their craft, what a case I have! What pictures I might paint, in bright or sad colours! A playhouse, for instance, filled with a sympathetic audience, all hanging on the voice of one who can "hold the mirror up to nature"—roused at his will to mirth or sadness; and then a darkened chamber—the once-loved artist forgotten, left in sickness and want, solitude and misery, to die; while those whom he lived to please laugh or weep at the voice of some new favourite. The case of those upon whose voice, and look, and action, in the heyday of their power, whole theatres may have hung—reduced, often by failing strength, the caprice of fashion, or the chances of sickness, to helplessness and misery. The world laughs or weeps with the new favourite of the hour, while the once-loved artist is left in solitude and sickness to pine and die. Your hands may aid that sickness, and may secure a place of rest for the "poor player" when the curtain comes down! This is my case. For these, my clients, I will yield in earnestness—whatever I may in eloquence—to no counsel that ever spoke. Gentlemen of the jury, I leave my case in your hands. (Loud cheers, followed by a second demonstration of applause on the part of the gentlemen, and of fluttering handkerchiefs on the part of the ladies, amidst which this admirable artiste resumed her seat.)

THE NEW OPERA by Herr Gottfried von Linder, "Dornröschen" ("Eglantine"), has been successfully produced in Stuttgart.

FEARFUL MASSACRE IN THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.—The Liverpool, Brazil, and River Plate Royal mail-steamer Tycho Brahe has arrived from Buenos Ayres, with dates to Jan. 9. The Government of Buenos Ayres had received despatches from the Tandil district, where the most horrible atrocities had been committed early last month. It appears that on New-Year's morning, about three o'clock, the inhabitants were alarmed by shouts and cries of "Death to all foreigners!" proceeding from a crowd of from fifty to one hundred men, who assailed the prison and overpowered the guard. An Italian happened to be passing at the time, and he was trampled to death under their horses' feet. About a mile from the Plaza they came up with a troop of bullock-carts and drivers, and murdered nine of the drivers, who were Basques, besides wounding two others, who were natives. Taking the road towards Buenos Ayres, they killed a peipero and his servant; after which they divided into two bands, one of which went towards Mr. Chaparro's store, and the other towards Mr. Henry Thompson's. At the latter they killed Mr. William Gibson Smith and his wife; and the shopman, Mr. William Stirling, was left for dead; but, though fearfully wounded, he is likely to recover. At Mr. Chaparro's store the band murdered eighteen Basques, the eldest being eight years and the youngest only four months. Afterwards they pushed on to Mr. D. Ramon Santa Mariana's, at which place they were overtaken by the neighbours and national guards, who shot six or seven of the malefactors and captured as many more.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

THE interminable case of "Tichborne v. Lushington" reached its ninetieth day on Monday, which was the twentieth day of the Attorney-General's speech for the defence. The effect of the adjournment from the previous Thursday instead of Friday appeared to have been a revival of public interest in the trial. The crowd assembled around the door of the Court House was unusually large, whilst the interior of the building was inconveniently crowded. Amongst those present on the bench during Monday were Lord Ebury, Sir John Pakington, the Dean of Westminster, and Lady Augusta Stanley, and several members of the House of Commons moved in and out during the afternoon. In resuming his speech for the defence, the Attorney-General, before beginning the recital of the wreck of the *Bella*, as detailed by the claimant, recapitulated the results of the Melipilla evidence, as contended for by him at the previous sitting of the Court. He endeavoured to prove by a comparison of dates and documents that Roger had never been to Melipilla. The claimant's story respecting the Melipilla visit was not a true one. The learned counsel then went on to speak of the wreck of the *Bella*, examining in detail the plaintiff's accounts of the loss of the ship and his rescue by the Osprey, and characterising many of them as absurd. Where, he asked, were the survivors of the *Bella*? This case has now been published for many months all over the world; and it was past belief that all these persons could have vanished into space, or, if living, that they must not have heard something of the case. They knew that in 1854 there were a custom-house, an emigration office, and many newspapers, and yet from none of these sources could any reference be obtained of the saved crew. This feature of the case occupied the day, and when the Court rose it was arranged, at the request of the Attorney-General, that, should he not have finished his speech on Thursday, an adjournment should take place from that day until the Monday following.

On Tuesday, the twenty-first day of Sir J. D. Coleridge's address, he dealt at length with the evidence as it affected the claimant's rescue from the wreck of the *Bella*, submitting to the jury that fraud and falsehood were stamped upon every part of the plaintiff's story. He next came to the testimony given before the Australian commission, which, he contended, amply demonstrated the fraudulent nature of the claim. If the plaintiff were recognised in Australia or Tasmania earlier than April, 1854, then undoubtedly he could not be Roger Tichborne, who ever else he might be, because Roger did not leave South America till April, 1854. It would be shown by evidence that the claimant was in Australia long before 1854. No doubt many of the witnesses would say that he then bore the name of Arthur Orton, but he should put the witnesses forward simply to show that he was not Tichborne. He undertook further to show that the plaintiff never called himself Castro until 1859. The learned counsel compared the wanderings of the plaintiff with those of Arthur Orton, remarking that when Castro appeared Arthur Orton disappeared. So no one person ever saw the two—if two there were—together.

In the Tichborne case, on Wednesday, the Attorney-General continued his speech, which was confined to an analysis of the evidence taken before the Australian Commission. In answer to a question by his Lordship as to the further probable length of the address, the learned counsel stated that, after he had summarised the testimony of the Australian witnesses, he must open so much as he thought material of the Arthur Orton case. Beyond this he had to deal with the question of handwriting and the story of the "sealed packet," and after that he must make some general observations, and then resume the course of the case by calling evidence. With this work the time occupied must be more than the two days which remained to this week.

On Thursday Sir J. D. Coleridge resumed his comparison of the evidence of the Australian witnesses with the evidence of the plaintiff. He dwelt at length upon the statements of the Australian witnesses with respect to Reedy Creek:—"Now, gentlemen, Reedy Creek is a place which the plaintiff altogether omits in his own account of his Australian life; and do you not see a very good reason why he omitted Reedy Creek? It was just about the time that he was at Reedy Creek that he changed his name. Up to this time, 1859—as I have shown you by overwhelming proof—he had gone by the name of Arthur, Arthur Orton, Arthur the butcher—at least, these were the names by which he was known to the witnesses, all of whom speak with precision and clearness on the point. . . . The next witness is Mr. Manus, who says that he was a storekeeper at Reedy Creek, and that Orton was a butcher in Reedy Creek seven or eight years ago, which would bring his history down to 1860 or 1861. Orton was in witness's employment from June 1, 1859, to the latter end of November of that year. Then he is shown the portraits Nos. 5, 16, 44, and 8, and he says, 'These are like Orton. I can give the date when Orton was in my employment from the dates and entries in my books. I have had conversations with Orton. He told me that he was a native of Chili. Then he said he came to Tasmania in charge of two ponies.' This is the plaintiff, you know, in this action. 'The next place he told me that he was living in was Gippsland, and from there he said he came to Reedy Creek. He told me that he bought some horses in Gippsland, and they turned out to be stolen.' How often one has heard, you know, of a fellow standing in the dock, and when accused of stealing something, he says that he has picked it up (laughter). You and I never picked up a bag of peas, or anything else in the highway; but about the docks it is a common thing for labourers and others to pick up things (laughter); but when they explain, juries won't believe them (laughter). Again, some people sometimes buy things, knowing them to be stolen, at less prices than their proper value, and when they are charged juries won't believe them. He said that 'he bought some horses, and they turned out to be stolen. A warrant was out against him, and he was afraid he could not find the party he bought them from' (laughter). Well, that so often is the unfortunate state of the man in the dock: he has a

first-rate defence, but 'ruthless judges' try him, and 'truculent juries' give a verdict against him, notwithstanding (laughter). 'I remember his leaving Reedy Creek. He said that some horses belonging to a man named Phillips was lost, and a reward of £10 was offered for their recovery. He said he knew where they were—at Daisy Hill, near Bendigo. He told me he was going to look for them, and he never returned. I have never seen him since.' The learned gentleman continued:—"It is essential to the maintenance of the plaintiff's case that he should have been Castro in 1854. His story is that he was shipwrecked as Roger Tichborne, that he was first in Melbourne as Tichborne, and in Melbourne he changed his name to Castro, and as Castro he went to Boisdale, when he met Arthur Orton, and he attempts to prove that by his own evidence and by that of Kemmis. I shall call before you a host of people who will say that the plaintiff in the action was known to them as Arthur Orton, and as Arthur Orton only, from 1853 in Tasmania down to 1856, when he went to Boisdale. To Boisdale he came in 1856 as Arthur Orton; and as Arthur Orton he was known by a number of people I have called before you down to the end of 1859, when there was a warrant out against him for horse-stealing." In the same tone, the Attorney-General continued his searching analysis. One Shottler, said to be intimate with the Ortons both in this country and in Australia, where he was a mate of Arthur Orton, would be called to prove the plaintiff to be his old comrade. The concluding remarks had reference to the alleged doubts experienced at one time by the Dowager Lady Tichborne as to the claimant being really her son; and to the evidence of Miss Loder, who, as Arthur Orton's sweetheart, had gone into mourning on hearing that Orton was dead, and who had kept his love-letters, which were in the hands of the defendants. It was arranged that the claimant's finger should be examined by the jury and by doctors on Monday, when the trial is to be resumed for the ninety-fourth day at the Court of Queen's Bench.

OBITUARY.

BISHOP HINDS.—The death was announced, last Saturday, of a theologian formerly well known in University and literary circles, and one of that body of distinguished pioneers of Liberalism in Oxford who, half a century ago, looked to Dr. Whately and Dr. Hampden as their heads. We refer to Samuel Hinds, ex-Bishop of Norwich. The descendant of a family whose ancestors were among the earliest settlers and landowners in Barbadoes, the Bishop was born, in or about the year 1793, the son of Mr. Abel Hinds, of that island, of which it will be remembered that Bishop Hampden was also a native. Dr. Hinds followed his old friend Hampden to Oxford, where he entered himself at Queen's College, and closed his undergraduate career by taking his Bachelor's degree in Easter Term, 1815, and obtaining second-class honours in the School of Literæ Humaniores. In 1818 he gained the Chancellor's Prize for a Latin essay, his subject being "The influence of sudden revolutions in States on the morals of their citizens." He was ordained by the late Archbishop Howley, at that time Bishop of London, with a view to missionary work in his native island, where he became Tutor and Principal of Codrington College. Returning after a few years to England, we find him engaged in tuition at Oxford as Vice-Principal of St. Alban's Hall, under his other friend and patron, Dr. Whately, whom he accompanied to Dublin in the capacity of Examining Chaplain on the advancement of the latter to the archbishopric. While in Ireland he held the incumbency of the united parishes of Castleknock, Clonsilla, and Mulhuddert, together with a prebendal stall in St. Patrick's Cathedral; and he was also First Chaplain to two Lords Lieutenant in succession—Lord Bessborough and Lord Clarendon. For a year or two also he held a small living in Hertfordshire, to which he was presented by another Oxford Liberal, Dr. Coplestone, in his capacity of Dean of St. Paul's. In 1848 he succeeded the late Dr. Cramer in the deanery of Carlisle, but he held that post only a year, being promoted in 1849 by Lord John Russell, on the death of Bishop Stanley, to the see of Norwich, which he resigned in 1857, when, from domestic reasons much canvassed at the time, he retired into private life. Dr. Hinds was a moderate Liberal in politics, and one of the most "advanced" school of thought on religious questions, especially during the last few years of his life. He was the author, *inter alia*, of an "Introduction to Logic" (based on Whately's "Elements"); "An Inquiry into the Proofs, Nature, and Extent of Inspiration, and Authority of Scripture"; "The Catechist's Manual and Family Lecturer"; "A Free Discussion on Religious Topics"; "Scripture and the Authorised Version"; "Bishop Hampden's Consecration Sermon"; and a "History of the Rise and Progress of Christianity," originally contributed as an article to the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana," and subsequently republished in two volumes.

MR. JOHN POOLE.—A literary man, well known half a century ago, but with whose name probably but few of the present generation are acquainted, Mr. John Poole, died at his residence in the Kentish Town-road, a few days ago. His history of "Little Pedlington," written with much dry humour and in a style of banter to which readers of that time were unaccustomed, obtained a large share of popularity; but Mr. Poole's claim to reputation rests principally on his comedy of "Paul Fry," which was produced in 1825, with Mr. Liston in the character of the hero. Mr. Poole, who was nearly eighty years of age, was long in the receipt of a pension from the Civil List.

CONSTANCE KENT'S FATHER.—The *Wrexham Guardian* announces the death of Mr. S. S. Kent, the father of Constance Kent, the young woman who is now undergoing a sentence of penal servitude for life for the murder of her little brother, at Road, in Somersetshire, some years ago. Soon after the lamentable occurrence at Road, Mr. Kent was appointed Government inspector of factories for the district of Wrexham, and took up his residence in the neighbourhood of Llangollen. He was interred at Llangollen, in the grave where rests his second wife.

£10,000 PIN-MONEY.

THE Master of the Rolls gave judgment, on Monday, in the case of "Gilchrist v. Herbert," in which the plaintiff, Mrs. Margaret Gilchrist, of Elgin-crescent, Kensington Park, claimed one half of the property of her late husband, Mr. James Gilchrist, by virtue of an alleged promise contained in a letter written by him to her before their marriage, to the effect that if she would become his wife he would settle £10,000 pin-money upon her, and also by an irrevocable will devise one half of his property to her, but which letter, together with another written by him to the same effect, was alleged to have been washed overboard and lost in a great storm, while she was a passenger in the steamship *Candia*, on her voyage to India. The case was argued about three weeks ago. The marriage took place in Calcutta in 1862, and shortly afterwards Mr. and Mrs. Gilchrist came to England, but, after residing with Mrs. Gilchrist a few weeks Mr. Gilchrist left her. She instituted a suit against him in the Divorce Court for a restitution of conjugal rights; but that suit was compromised by his executing a separation deed whereby he allowed her £400 a year during his life and £200 after his decease. It was contended on behalf of Miss Letitia Gilchrist, a daughter of Mr. Gilchrist by a prior marriage, to whom by his will he had given the whole of his property, that it was impossible to suppose that the above-mentioned letters of Mr. Gilchrist to the plaintiff could have contained a promise to devise to her half his property, because, during the negotiations about the deed of separation, she wrote a letter to Mr. Gilchrist in which she asked him why he proposed that, on his death, her allowance should be reduced from £400 to £200; and whether, upon his death, anyone would be more entitled than his widow to have part of his property? A singular circumstance in the case was that Dr. Evans, who had proposed to marry the plaintiff before Mr. Gilchrist's offer of marriage was made to her, deposed that the plaintiff had shown to him a letter from Mr. Gilchrist offering to devise property to her if she would become his wife; that he left it to the discretion of the plaintiff to choose between his own offer and that of Mr. Gilchrist; and that the plaintiff, who was a widow at the time, and had five children living, accepted the offer of Mr. Gilchrist, the wealthier of the two suitors. Other witnesses to whom the letters had been shown also testified that Mr. Gilchrist promised to devise property to the plaintiff. It further appeared that, in a suit instituted by Mr. Gilchrist to set aside a voluntary settlement in favour of the plaintiff, he admitted that he had made a will devising property to the plaintiff.

Lord Romilly said that, after a careful consideration of the evidence, he had come to the conclusion that the plaintiff had established her case, and therefore there would be a decree to the effect that, after payment of the debts and funeral expenses of Mr. Gilchrist, one half of his property should be handed to the plaintiff, but she must give up the benefit of the separation, which allowed her £200 a year after his decease.

LAW AND POLICE.

THE ARMORIAL BEARING TAX.—At last week's meeting of the Court of Common Council, Mr. Nelson, the City Solicitor, reported that the Corporation of London had been summoned to the Bow-street Police Court by the Board of Inland Revenue for not having taken out a license for its armorial bearings; and stated that from 1798, when the tax was first imposed, down to the present time, no such payment had ever been demanded of or paid by the Corporation. The summons had been issued without any communication, formal or otherwise, with the City authorities. The Court, with many expressions of astonishment on the matter, left it to the City solicitor to defend the summons on behalf of the Corporation.

BURGLARY BY A POLICEMAN.—John Fabb, a police officer of fifteen years' standing, who was next on the list to be made a sergeant of the borough of Cambridge, was on Monday, after an investigation which lasted four hours and a half, committed for trial to the assizes on a charge of burglariously entering the dwelling-house of a publican and flourisher, and stealing therefrom a cashbox containing £7 or £8.

CONVICTION UNDER THE CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT ACT.—At the Nottingham Shire Hall, on Saturday, a collier, named Thomas Cockayne, appeared on remand charged under the Criminal Law Amendment Act with intimidating with a view to coerce Alfred Godber, another collier, to leave his employment on Jan. 26 last. Both the men had been employed at the Babington Colliery, Bulwell, near Nottingham. About five o'clock on the morning in question complainant was proceeding to his work when he was met by about twenty-five of the colliers, who told him they were sticking out for the nine-hours system, and requested him not to go to work. Defendant, who was with the men, stepped up to complainant, holding a bottle in his hand, and said, "If you go another yard I'll split you head with this bottle." The consequence was the complainant did not go to his work that day. The Bench sentenced Cockayne to three weeks' imprisonment, with hard labour.

THE PROSECUTIONS OF THE SUNDAY-TRADERS of the New-outer were brought to an issue, last Saturday, at the Southwark Police Court. Only one case was taken, that of Thomas Payne, a birdseller, on whom a nominal fine was indicated in order that the case might be taken before the superior courts.

MR. PICKWICK—or rather the personator of that character at the Gaiety Theatre—claimed protection, at Bow-street, against one Matthew Jones, a betting agent, whose only ground of complaint seemed to be Mr. Pickwick's appetite. The defendant was bound over in his own recognisances in £20 for six months.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF MURDER IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—On Wednesday Mr. Carter, Coroner for the western division of Gloucestershire, commenced an inquiry into the cause of the death of a lady named Edmonds, who died five years ago. She was the wife of Mr. Edmund Edmonds, a wealthy solicitor, of Newent, who is

now in custody on the charge of wife-murder. The circumstances are of the most extraordinary character, and create profound interest throughout the district. It was stated in the preliminary evidence that on Sunday night, Feb. 23, 1867, there was a quarrel between the deceased and her husband before they retired to their bed-room, and that Mrs. Edmonds rushed up stairs after having evidently been treated with violence, and her screaming was described by one of the maid-servants as awful. She was followed by her husband into her sister's bed-room, and she said that she was dying. The prisoner swore at her, and was seen to strike her violently on the head. She fell down, and shortly afterwards expired. Mr. Bass Smith, a surgeon, was fetched by Mr. Edmonds, who applied remedies without effect. He gave a certificate that she died of apoplexy, and yesterday swore that the woman attending the deceased informed him that no violence had been used. The deceased was buried under a costly monument erected to her memory by her husband, who has ever since resided in Newent, where he has occupied a prominent position. The chief witness on Wednesday was Miss Jeannette Edmonds, a niece of the prisoner, who was living in his house at the time of the murder. She has been an inmate of St. James's Diocesan Home, Hammersmith, for the last six months, and it was owing to her disclosures that inquiries were made which led to the exhumation of the body of Mrs. Edmonds, under an order from the Home Secretary. This was done on Tuesday morning, and the remains were examined by several medical men, whose evidence has not yet been given. A servant deposed to having heard blows, and that Mrs. Edmonds cried out, as if being struck, before she ran upstairs. A broken brush was afterwards found in the room whence the sounds proceeded, and with this it is presumed the blows were given. Mr. Edmonds attended voluntarily at the opening of the inquest, and was represented by Mr. Chesshyre, solicitor, of Cheltenham. On Wednesday night, on adjourning the inquest, Deputy Chief Constable Griffiths apprehended Mr. Edmonds, in spite of protests from him and his solicitor, on a charge of murder.

STITCH, STITCH, STITCH, WITH FINGERS WEARY AND WORN.—Amelia Plummer, aged thirty-five, a needlewoman, living in High-street, Commercial-road, was charged before Mr. Hannay, at Worship-street Police Court, on Wednesday, with illegally pawning two pairs of trousers, the property of Mrs. Hancock, her employer. The prosecutrix is a tailor's, employing "slop" hands to work for her, and of these the prisoner was one. The two pairs of trousers she was charged with pawning had been given out to her, with other work, to finish. The work not suiting when sent in was not paid for, and the prisoner had subsequently pawned the trousers for 7s. The statement made by the prisoner was that she received 5d. per pair for making trousers after the long seams and bands had been stitched up by a machine, and had out of that sum to find the necessary thread, cotton, &c. All that she and a little girl could make were four pairs a day, thus earning about 1s. 6d. when materials were paid for. The things had then to be taken home, and it not unfrequently happened, as in this case, that they were not paid for, but a direction to "call to-morrow" was given. So it had gone on, until she (prisoner), having neither food nor fire, was unable to continue work, and pawned the trousers for food. She had only raised the amount (7s.) which was due to her from the prosecutrix, and if this had been paid she would not have done it. Mr. Hannay ordered the prisoner to pay a fine of 1s. and the amount for which the goods were pawned. This sum, he said, the prosecutrix could hand to the prisoner.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.—Early on Tuesday morning Thomas Bradshaw, a night watchman of the Alexandra Music-Hall, Sheffield, brutally assaulted his wife with a hatchet about the head, thereby causing such injuries that the woman's death is expected. Bradshaw was afterwards discovered suspended by the neck from a beam in the above hall, dead.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS IN LEICESTER-SQUARE.—On Thursday week the principal inhabitants of this historic locality, with their friends, commemorated the passing of the Central London Railway Act by a dinner at the Hôtel de Paris et de l'Europe, at the north-east corner of the square. A very large company assembled in honour of the occasion; and the banquet, which consisted of some fourteen courses, and occupied over three hours in serving, was in perfect keeping with the traditions of the hotel, and thoroughly French in all its details. Major Harding presided; and, after the customary loyal and patriotic toasts, the features of the proposed improvements in the square were amply and vividly described by Mr. J. C. Powle, the solicitor to the undertaking, in a speech which recalled the various classicities of the spot, the house in which the entertainment was given having been once the fashionable residence of the famous Earl of Leicester, and the resort of more than one Prince of Wales. Allusion was also made to Sir Joshua Reynolds, Hogarth, Sir Isaac Newton, and Dr. John Hunter having been former inhabitants of the square or its immediate neighbourhood, as well as to the fondness with which novelists, poets, and historians still cling to the square for the scene or subject of some of their most exciting compositions. Alas! that such a place should have fallen from its ancient glory; but the projected and now successfully-launched railway, it was said, will revive its former prestige, and, in connection with it and the enlargement of the National Gallery, the dilapidated square is soon to be transformed into a miniature Palais Royal, surrounded by small shops or kiosks, with a handsome pleasure garden for its central object. The announcement of this much-desired transformation was received with great enthusiasm, and warmly responded to by Mr. H. R. Willson, an old resident, on behalf of the inhabitants at large. The "British Nation" and "France" were toasted respectively, by Mr. Eugene Rimmel, of the Strand, who filled the vice-chair; and Mr. Fred. Strange, of the Albion. Miss Sophia Floria Hailbron contributed to the enjoyment of a long after-dinner sitting by some brilliant playing on a grand piano. *Daily News.*

